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MUSIC FEELS HEAVY HANDS OF PROGRESS

Thousands of Musicians Seek Jobs as Machines Grind Out Melody

TALKIES LEAD WAY IN 'CANNED' TUNES

Weavers, Printers, Many Other Crafts, in Their Time Have Faced Similar Crises

"Canned" music, in the form of the talking motion picture, has brought musicians face to face with the same general problem of "technological unemployment" which is today a vital issue to millions of artisans. What can the musician do, and what attitude should he take toward this new development that has deprived him of work? Leaders in the field of music, radio, and the sound pictures discuss the whole problem in a series of six daily articles.

By E. C. SHERBURNE
Staff Correspondent
Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 5—Musicians today are facing one of those shiftings of demand that many times in the last century have meant impoverishment to some handicraft. How are players in orchestras to adjust themselves to loss of their employment, now that they have been replaced by "canned" music?

Are they to accept the new condition and, many of them, seek means of livelihood other than in music? Must they toss away a vocation which cost years of preparation in the form of practice hours before they acquired the ability necessary to find a position in a band?

In some degree one may approach an answer to these questions, so vital to the unemployed men involved, by considering past events of a similar character.

Shifting of demand is a phenomenon that has marked the industrial revolution of the past century. Always there has been distress among the workers displaced by machines until adjustment was reached.

On a smaller scale than with the musicians today the same distress faced the parchment writers when printing was introduced, the periwig makers when men began appearing in society at all times of day with their own hair uncovered. Weavers rioted against the first machine looms and went on starvation strikes rather than operate them. Pewter makers were forced to take up other trades when their product became unfashionable. Coopers had to take less wages at plain carpentry when their special craft lost its occupation with the lessening demand for hand-wrought tubs and barrels.

Spinning wheels became museum pieces and were made no more when weavers became reconciled to the machines or went into other trades. The printers of 40 years ago jeered at

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Greco-Turkish Pact Declared Help to Peace

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Jan. 5—Eleutherios Venizelos, who is here on a three-day visit en route to Warsaw and Rome, is the first Greek Premier officially to visit Austria. There is much speculation in central Europe concerning the journey but ratification of the exchange of deeds of the Austro-Greek treaty of friendship and arbitration is the only political act announced.

At an official dinner M. Venizelos declared that the Angora treaty, which settled the problems outstanding between Greece and Turkey and ended a century of misunderstanding, was a good example for world peace. In press interviews he denied that the journey was connected with any ideas of a southeastern Europe pact, or of any campaign for revision of the peace treaties. He maintained that Greece considered the present state frontiers definitive, for though he regarded the Lausanne peace treaty unjust, yet he signed it in the interest of peace. Greece was not anxious to partake of foolish political combinations, for its great ambition was economic reconstruction.

Regarding the position in the east of Europe Mr. Venizelos declared that elimination of all differences between these states was the central problem and success would mean a great step toward European unity. Coöperation was essential for the removal of economic barriers between states and against the unfair dumping methods of Soviet Russia which might disorganize and upset weak European markets.

Whatever his political aims, the Greek Premier was also anxious to serve his state's economic interests by the extension of markets for its products. The success achieved to this end in Turkey, Italy and Jugoslavia he also desired in Poland and Austria.

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Faroe Islands Plan Hydroelectric Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Copenhagen, Jan. 5

FOLLOWING the example of Zeeland, the first portion of a hydroelectric power station in the Faroe Islands, at Klaksvig, is scheduled for completion during the summer of 1931.

The power station is only 3 meters above sea level. The first installation will be of 725 h. p. capacity which is deemed sufficient to provide light and, to some extent, heat for the 1400 inhabitants of Klaksvig.

Mayor Urges Five-Day Week for City Work

Curley in Annual Address Reviews Accomplishments of the Past Year

Recommending a five-day working week in 1932 for all persons in the employ of the City of Boston, Mayor James M. Curley delivered his annual address in the council chamber, Jan. 5.

A reduction in the days of the working week so that the machine may continue to be the slave of the man rather than man become the slave of the machine justifies such a departure, the Mayor said.

Referring to the park department, the Mayor stated that more work had been performed during 1930 than any previous year in the history of the department.

Listed in the work done by the park department, he pointed to the improvements made at the East Boston Airport representing an expenditure of $450,000 and declared that "there is no possible way to visualize the future value of this airport." He called attention, also, to the work going on in the West Roxbury and Hyde Park sections where 7,000,000 feet of land had been purchased for the establishment of a municipal golf course. This work, he said, is adding to the relief of the unemployment situation.

Concerning the Boston Elevated Railway System, he declared that although it had been conducted at a loss during 1930, the convenience of the traveling public and due regard for property values in the business section of the city made necessary an extension of rapid transit facilities. Of the two plans outlined by the Metropolitan Transit Council, entailing an expense of $40,400,000, he declared there was no course open other than approval.

The most forward steps taken in traffic facilities in the history of the city, he went on to say, is represented in the tunnel to be constructed to East Boston, at an estimated cost of $16,000,000.

Transfer of Governor's Island to the custody of the city of Boston is expected soon, he advised. "This will be due to federal coöperation and the anticipated legislation to be enacted by Congress.

Harbor developments to the extent of $3,000,000 cost have been drafted by the Boston Board of Port Authority, he stated. This will result in making the main channel not only larger and deeper, but more inviting and accessible to the commerce of the world.

The success attending the installation of traffic signal systems, both from the standpoint of public safety and of reducing delay in traffic, he said, warrants a continuance of the aggressive, forward-looking policy that has characterized the work of the traffic department during the last year.

Since May 1, when the Legislature made a loan for the making of highways available, the street laying-out department has accepted and laid out new streets to the number of 90, at an approximate cost of $1,800,000, he said.

Coming to the question of finance, he declared that Boston has long enjoyed an enviable reputation among the cities of the country. This, he continued, has been accomplished through prudent and economical management of matters over a period of years. Temporary loans during 1930 amounted to $22,000,000; the last of these loans were paid off in October, he said.

HOOVER STANDS FIRM AGAINST SPECIAL SESSION

Issue Takes Precedence on Political Program as Congress Reconvenes

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
Staff Correspondent
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5—Congress resumed its deliberations today, with the question of a special session overshadowing all other matters.

The present session automatically comes to an end at noon March 4, when the current Congress, the Seventy-first, goes out of office. The President, eager to continue uninterrupted his far-reaching administrative program of accelerating industry and commerce, broken into by the convening of the short session last month, is steadfastly opposed to a special session.

Industry and business are strongly behind the President in this policy. With him they hold that a continuance of Congress into the spring and early summer months, would act as a drag on the reviving economic situation and that what is vitally needed is legislative and political quiescence for the rest of the year.

The make-up of the next Congress, in both branches, will not be favorable for coöperation with the President. The body will be even more political than the current Congress, as the next House, now safely in control of the Administration, will be almost evenly divided between Republicans and Democrats.

Plan Campaign Strategy

With the 1932 presidential campaign already under way in opposition ranks, it is certain to be their strategy, if Congress is in session, to cause as much political disturbance as possible. They are zealously at work in this regard during the present session and can be expected during the remaining eight weeks to leave nothing undone in this type of opposition.

The opposition, both insurgent and Democratic, is determined to force a special session. At least one of them, Smith W. Brookhart (R.), Senator from Iowa, has frankly admitted his intention of filibustering for this purpose. The others decline to go as far as that in their public statements, but they insist that a continuance of Congress is "necessary."

The President faces an extremely difficult problem in circumventing the plans of the opposition to force a special session. Owing to the necessity of considering emergency relief legislation as soon as the session convened in December, and which was unduly postponed by the opposition in the Senate, enactment of the annual supply bills is behind schedule.

Instead of at least three such measures being completed by the holiday recess, the session resumes without one having been finally disposed of. Three have passed the House, but of the group, only one has been acted on by the Senate and that is stalemated in conference, and the other two are still awaiting disposition by the chamber.

In all 11 major supply bills must be enacted to insure the elimination of the necessity of convening a special

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600 Lights Struck by Safety Match of Austrian Patent

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Jan. 5—A Viennese chemist, Dr. Ferdinand Ringer, has patented a safety match which, although only the size of an ordinary match, is capable of being lighted 600 times by the normal process of rubbing it on a phosphorous surface.

A new chemical mixture which Dr. Ringer discovered is nonexplosive and is prepared commercially in a capsulelike case, five or six matches together being equivalent to some 3000 ordinary matches.

It is declared that ordinary Swedish trust matches are unsuitable in a tropical climate, but the new invention meets the conditions. Negotiations for purchase of the patent are already under way by a Japanese syndicate and Dr. Ringer is also negotiating with an American firm.

Briand Board to Study Tariff Truce as Approach to Pan-European Union

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Jan. 5—The commission of inquiry for a European union which is carrying out Aristide Briand's European federation plan and which is to meet in Geneva on Jan. 16, will concentrate upon the economic problems of the European continent, if a report published today by the secretary-general of the League of Nations is followed.

The report, which was issued in response to a request of the last meeting of the European Union Committee on Sept. 23, is for the purpose of outlining the agenda for the coming meeting. It places the greatest importance upon finding the means for putting into effect the commercial convention of March, 1930, commonly known as the tariff truce convention. All previous efforts to make the tariff truce valid have failed.

Now the European committee will probably take up the work from a new angle. Similarly the question of furnishing the agricultural states of eastern Europe with much-needed credits also will be referred to the European committee, as well as to the League's financial committee.

Recognizing that the needs of the hour on the European continent may best be approached from the economic angle, it appears that political questions will be left to the Council of the League. Further answers from European governments to the request that they send to Geneva matters for consideration by the European committee continue to arrive. So far they all concentrate on economic questions.

In the German reply Dr. Julius Curtius, Foreign Minister, advises that the European committee study means for making the tariff truce convention effective. Germany, however, raises the question of the extent and composition of the bureau which is to direct the affairs of the European committee and inquires what is the position regarding participation of states not members of the League. Jugoslavia and Belgium also concentrate on exactly the same economic questions.

This unanimity appears to indicate that M. Briand's European federation is definitely to be restricted to an economic sphere for some time to come. Thus an opportunity is to be given to approach the problems where the League has failed and perhaps gain enough strength to tackle such political questions as are restricted to European applications.

Where 3000 People Live Below Ground but Come Up to Worship

MATMATA VILLAGE

Left—Catacomb-Like Quarters in a Remarkable Tunisian Community. Above—Pictures the Mosque Above Ground to Which Matmata Citizens Repair From Their Subterranean Abodes.

DRY AMENDMENT VALID, DECLARES CIRCUIT COURT

Finding in Vermont Case Upheld—Defendant to Take an Appeal

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP)—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals held today that the Eighteenth Amendment was constitutionally adopted.

It made its ruling in a decision unanimously affirming the conviction of Louis E. Thibault of Windsor, Vt., accused of possessing and selling two pints of whisky.

The Appellate Court thus took a contrary view to that expressed in Newark, N. J., recently by Federal Judge William Clark, who held the Eighteenth Amendment was illegally adopted.

The decision declared that the Supreme Court already had decided that "the amendment had been lawfully proposed and ratified and had become a part of the Constitution and must be respected and given effect the same as the other provisions of that instrument."

The opinion of the court, written by Judge Manton, said in part:

"There has been a long acquiesence and approval of the method of proposing and ratifying amendments as followed in the case of the Eighteenth Amendment. The Constitution was adopted in 1789. The first 10 amendments were adopted in 1791. All, even the first 10, were proposed and ratified in like manner to the Eighteenth. Pursuant to Article 5, the alternative power was vested in the people, to be exercised by a choice of members of the legislatures of the several states, or the constitutional conventions, and by the choice of representatives in Congress.

"If it is the will of the people to change by amendment the Constitution, the method provided in Article 5 was effective even after the passage of the Tenth Amendment. Supreme Court cases referred to are authoritative and binding upon us. It follows that the defense interposed of unlawful ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment is without merit. The judgment of conviction is affirmed."

Counsel for Thibault plan to carry the case on appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

Decision on Radio Board Law Refused

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—The Supreme Court today declined to pass on the validity of the law under which the radio commission operates.

The controversy reached the court in questions submitted by the Circuit Court of Appeals on Chicago cases which involved whether radio broadcasting stations had a property right to the air.

Justice Roberts said the court refused to answer the questions regarding the validity of the radio act because they were not presented in proper form.

'SHELL-HOLE' VILLAGE HOUSES 3000 TUNISIANS

Underground Homes and Workshops Shared With Chickens and Cows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GABES, Tunisia, Jan. 5—Forty miles from this port on the African coast south of Tunis, on an inland plateau, is to be seen one of the strangest collection of human habitations in the world. This is the village of Matmata, where about 3000 people live in underground dwellings of a type believed to have no counterpart elsewhere.

Upon arriving by motorcar from Gabes, after an up and down journey over rolling hills and a final climb to the level of the plateau, one is surprised to hear the native guide or driver say, with a sweep of his arm, "Here is Matmata." In vain one looks for any sign of a village.

All that can be seen is a plateau surrounded by low mountains, its surface pitted by large circular holes resembling the big shell craters which dotted the battlefields of northern France in 1918. Tall date palms rear their heads here and there, and occasional dark splotches indicate the presence of small olive orchards. The only buildings in sight are one or two white, square, flat-topped buildings and a small domed mosque.

The "shell-holes" are not the entrances to the underground dwellings, but serve as shafts to carry air and light to the inhabitants of the subterranean chambers which open off these peculiar courtyards. The entrance is through a small doorway, usually from 20 to 50 yards away from the crater-courtyard.

Pushing aside a door of rough planks the visitor enters a vaulted corridor with niches on either side containing boxes, chests, and earthen jars. This passage leads into the bottom of the "shell-hole," which not infrequently provides quarters for a

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German Radicals Blame Young Plan for Proposed Cut in Miners' Wages

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Jan. 5—Fascists as well as Communists have been telling miners in the Ruhr district that the present attack on their wages is due to the attempt to fulfill the Young plan.

In this they are even supported by the management of mines belonging to one of the large steel works. In an appeal it issued to the miners it declares that permanent recovery can only be achieved by ceasing to pay the Young plan annuities and by forcing the Government to cut down expenses.

The Fascists attack the mine owners in an even sharper manner than the Communists. They charge them with overdoing the export trade and with going hand in hand with the Government in an attempt to shift the burden of taxation on the masses.

Ruhr industrialists, Dr. Joseph Goebbels writes, should refuse to reduce wages of hungering workmen. Instead they should unite with the laborers against the Young plan and against the Government and the régime which made its inauguration possible.

Meanwhile local strikes coupled with local rioting at pit heads organized by Communists continue. The police have arrested many of the Communist leaders and are forbidding public demonstrations.

Mine owners maintain they are entitled to enforce the reduction of wages as they have lowered prices, but the miners refused to accept the substantial wage cut proposed. The negotiations over this question are to be resumed.

Public by Its Indifference, Even Laudation, Encourages Police to Use 'Third Degree'

Prosecutors Laugh at Legal Rights of Individual, It Is Found, Often Forcing 'Confessions' to Cloak Their Own Inefficiency

HOOVER LAW REFORM SERIES—No. 8

The National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement is about to make its first report on the prohibition phase of its study. George W. Wickersham, chairman, and members of the board have, in a series of interviews, defined the scope of the board's work, which extends far beyond the confines of dry law enforcement to embrace all crime.

By RICHARD L. STROUT
Staff Correspondent

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5—When the written history of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement comes to be told, one of the anecdotes will relate to the study of the "third degree" by a subcommittee under Judge William S. Kenyon.

Like most enlightened and decent citizens, the 10 men and one woman of the commission look on "third-degree" methods with abhorrence; they consider its widespread practice a black spot on America's fair name; they declare it a throw-back to the medieval torture chamber. As such, its prevalence in the United States, as contrasted to more civilized countries, seems to them an infamy and a disgrace.

What was the astonishment of the commission, however, when the chief of police of one of America's largest cities in the course of consultations with members of the body declared, or rather positively "boasted," to quote Mr. Wickersham himself, that "when they took a prisoner, and they wanted to get something out of him, they never allowed him to have access to counsel." Instead, they would keep him "for a week or two," until he decided to tell what he knew.

Such treatment is, of course, absolutely contrary to law, and to a man's constitutional rights. But so widespread is the system that it was possible for the head of a police force to expatiate blandly on his illegal methods before the very commission that was established to eliminate them, without apparently the slightest suspicion that he was doing anything out of the way.

The incident was significant of the sentiment which has permitted this form of lawlessness to continue.

"If the Hoover Commission did nothing else than wipe out 'third degree' methods," Judge Kenyon told the interviewer, with conviction, "it could be accounted a success!"

Certain it is that after the prohibition inquiry itself, no other of the 11 studies being pressed by the commission has attracted so much popular interest, correspondence and newspaper comment as that headed by Judge Kenyon.

The sad fact seems to be that the "third degree" in its most atrocious form survives because the popular will approves it. Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart says bluntly, "The practice goes on constantly and it is clear that the American people like it, because so little effort is made to put it to the ban."

A somewhat similar view is ex-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

3000 to Find Work on Order for Ships Totaling $17,000,000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 5—A contract for construction of four steamships, at a cost of $17,000,000, has been awarded to the Federal Shipbuilding Company of Kearney, N. J., by the Panama Mail Steamship Company, it has just become known here.

The vessels will cost $4,250,000 each, and about 3000 men will be employed in their construction, it was said. The contract provides for the work to be started at once and carried on under a stagger plan, the first ship to be delivered in 20 months, the second in 22 months, the third in 24 months, and the fourth in 27 months.

The vessels will be 508 feet long, 72 feet beam and 39 feet deep. They will be built to maintain a speed of 19 knots between New York and Pacific coast ports by way of the Panama Canal. Each ship will accommodate 222 first-class and 64 third-class passengers. They will be constructed with the aid of government funds under the Merchant Marine Act of 1928, which permits the granting of loans up to 75 per cent of the total cost and with the income from transportation of mails.

WELSH COAL MINERS SEEK ARBITRATOR

LONDON, Jan. 5 (AP)—South Wales coal miners today asked the MacDonald Government to step in as arbitrator in the labor dispute which has tied up the important South Wales mines and thrown 140,000 men out of work.

The deputation met Emanuel Shinwell, Secretary for Mines, here this morning and Ramsay MacDonald was expected to take part in the conference. The miners want the Government to induce the mine owners to accept the recommendation of the National Industrial Board for adjustment of the 45-hour week without reduction in wages.

BIG BUSINESS APPEARING IN DRY CAMPAIGN

Reconvening Congress Is Greeted With Significant Statements

ENACTMENT OF DRY PROGRAM DEMANDED

Many Leaders in Industry Are Joining Forward Movement Now Getting Under Way

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5—In line with the new policy of dry leaders and organizations of countering the increasing agitation of wet interests with a vigorous offensive the two major prohibition groups greeted the reconvening Congress on Jan. 5 with significant declarations.

The Anti-Saloon League Forward Movement, an auxiliary of the Anti-Saloon League, made up of business men and manufacturers, made public a letter from W. S. Horner of Pittsburgh, vice-president of the American Rolling Mills, to Mrs. Graham Dougherty, chairman of the Women's Organization for Prohibition Reform, in which the business leader declares that "we have had prosperity under prohibition and are quite sure to have it again."

The Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church, on behalf of the legislative representatives of the national temperance organizations maintaining headquarters in the capital, issued the drys' legislative program and called upon Congress for its early enactment.

Proposed Legislation

The prohibition legislation enumerated is as follows:

(a) The passage of the appropriations bills for the several departments charged with the enforcement of the National Prohibition Act and other laws relating to the suppression of the beverage liquor traffic, with the increased items of appropriation for the several departments recommended in the budget presented by the President. Also the retention of the appropriation for the distribution of factual information by the governmental departments engaged in prohibition enforcement.

(b) The enactment of the series of bills recommended by the President on Jan. 13, 1930, for the more expeditious trial of cases, including:

(1) H. R. 9937, to enlarge the powers of United States commissioners in the disposition of petty offenses against the laws of the United States. This bill passed the House on June 4, 1930, and is now pending before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate.

(2) H. R. 10341, to amend Section 335 of the criminal code to define petty offenses under the criminal code of the United States. This bill passed the House on June 3, 1930, and passed the Senate on Dec. 3, 1930. It is now awaiting the President's signature.

(3) H. R. 9985, to define offenses under the National Prohibition Act This bill passed the House on June 3, 1930, and the Senate on July 2, 1930, with an amendment which necessitated its being sent to conference. It is sometimes referred to as the Stobbs bill.

(4) H. R. 12,056, to permit the accused in any criminal prosecution, with the consent of the court, to waive jury trial in federal courts. This bill passed the House on June 3, 1930, and is now pending before the Senate.

(c) H. R. 11204, the bill to consolidate the governmental agencies along the international border into a border patrol. This bill passed the House on July 1, 1930, and is now pending before the Committee on Commerce of the Senate. It is sometimes referred to as the Hudson border patrol bill.

(d) The enactment of a prohibition enforcement code for the District of Columbia, with an adequate appropriation for the police department to be used in the enforcement of the laws against intoxicating liquor. S. 3344, by Senator Howell, has been reported by the District of Columbia Committee of the Senate and is now pending on the Senate calendar.

League Forward Movement

The Anti-Saloon League Forward Movement, initiated by the executive committee of the Anti-Saloon League of America, last summer, already has committees in nearly all leading Pennsylvania cities. Organizations are now being effected in Maryland, Delaware and Ohio and the movement will be expanded until it embraces the entire country. This branch of Anti-Saloon League activity among business men supplements the work of the Business and Manufacture Committee of the League.

Mr. Horner is a member of the Pittsburgh executive committee of this movement and associated with him are:

Marcus W. Acheson Jr., attorney at law; Frank B. Bell, president and director Edgewater Steel Company; John G. Buchanan, attorney at law; R. D. Campbell, vice-president Allegheny Steel Company; David F. Collingwood, vice-president, McCandless, Collingwood and Alexander Insurance Company; George L. Collord, vice-president Shenango Furnace Company; Robert J. Dodds, attorney at law; T. J. Gillespie Sr., president Lockhart Iron and Steel Company; Sidney F. Heckert, president, National Fireproofing Company; John C. Hill, president Standard Life Insurance Company; Frank Wilbur Main, president, Main and Company (accountants); Joseph W. Marsh, president, Exchange National Bank; H. L. Mason Jr., president, J. R. Weldin Company; Edmund W. Mudge, Edmund W. Mudge and Company; John E. Potter, president, Potter Tile and Trust Company; Kenneth Seaver, vice-president, Harbison-Walker Refractories Com-

pany; A. M. Thompson, attorney at law; Robert Wardrop, chairman of the Board First National Bank at Pittsburgh; Henry Wittmer, president and director, Wittmer Oil and Gas Properties; W. S. Elliott, president, Elliott Company; E. Bruce Hill, president, E. M. Hill Lumber Company.

In Philadelphia, where the movement has been organized coincidentally with Pittsburgh, the committee is composed of the following men:

Robert I. Ballinger, the Ballinger Company, architects; William Boyd, capitalist; Franklin N. Brewer, general manager John Wanamaker; Edward G. Budd, president Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Company; John T. Carson, vice-president Robert Carson & Sons, Inc.; James Francis Cooke, president Theodore Presser Company; Alfred E. Freeman, attorney; Richard J. Freeman; William D. Gherky, president General Grinding Wheel Corporation; J. S. C. Harvey, vice-president John R. Evans Company; Dr. Cheseman A. Herrick, educator; Samuel F. Houston, president Real Estate Trust Company of Philadelphia; Robert L. Latimer, president Robert L. Latimer Company; Robert C. Ligget; David D. Lupton, vice-president David Lupton Sons Company; J. Wesley Masland, secretary-treasurer Masland Dura Leather Company; Frederick M. Paisl, F. M. Paisl Company; J. Howard Pew, president Sun Oil Company; William S. Pilling, president Pilling & Co.; Warwick James Price, journalist; James S. Rogers, attorney; James F. Shrader, attorney; William P. Starkey; Joseph M. Steele, president William Steele & Sons Company; Allan Sutherland, manager Presbyterian Bookstore; Allan D. Wallis, Wallis & Johnson, general agents, Equitable Life Insurance Company of Iowa; W. E. Wark, president-treasurer Wark Company; Frank A. Wills, vice-president Supple-Wills-Jones Milk Company; E. M. Wilson, headmaster Haverford School; A. I. Wood, chairman of executive board, Integrity Trust Company; Dr. George B. Wood, physician.

Mr. Horner Replies

Mrs. Dougherty had written Mr. Horner protesting against the use of his name in support of the program of the forward movement of the Anti-Saloon League.

"A return of the liquor traffic," Mr. Horner wrote Mrs. Dougherty, "in any form would mean that the money which goes back into that business would be taken from some other business, and at decreased men employment. For example, the same amount of invested capital which will keep 100 boot and shoe makers at work, if withdrawn and invested in the manufacture and sale of liquor, would give employment to just about 10 persons, so I am reliably informed. I do not see how repeal of prohibition laws could be expected to remove economic chaos and restore prosperity.

"What particularly amazes me in the situation is that so many fathers and mothers are willing to gratify their selfish appetites, advance sinful propaganda and encourage law violation, at the expense of the sobriety, character development and future success and well-being not only of their own children but the youth of the nation."

QUEEN MAUDE RANGE TRIP, LECTURE TOPIC

Adventures and discoveries on a 400-mile sledging trip to the Queen Maude Range in the antarctic are to be recounted by Dr. Laurence McK. Gould, geologist and second-in-command of the Byrd expedition, in two Boston addresses. Dr. Gould is scheduled to speak before the Boston Society of Natural History on Jan. 7 and at the Boston City Club Jan. 8. The lectures are to be open to members of the sponsoring organizations and their guests.

The talks are to be illustrated with motion pictures, and are the first lectures by Dr. Gould in Boston. Three Massachusetts men, Edward Goodale, Norman Vaughan and Frederick Crockett, accompanied him on the trip.

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ARKANSAS NEED RENEWS ACTION FOR FOOD FUND

Caraway Would Add $15,000,000 to Drought Relief Act as Direct Grant

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5—Press and private reports reaching the capital concerning a demand for food by farmers and their wives on Jan. 3 in the town of England, Ark., gave impetus to the movement already agitated in Congress for a direct federal grant for relief to the needy.

Immediately upon the reconvening of Congress, Thaddeus H. Caraway (D.), Senator from Arkansas, introduced a joint resolution proposing the amendment of the already enacted $45,000,000 Drought Relief Act by adding $15,000,000 for food purposes.

A provision to this effect was rejected by the House when the measure was under consideration there last December. The Senate approved the food item, but the House, on the ground that local authorities and the Red Cross were adequately taking care of such needs, refused to concur. The Senate, after much protesting debate, receded.

The Arkansas incident on Jan. 3, when 300 drought-impoverished farmers and their wives massed in the town of England and demanded food, operated to revive the issue. The Democrats and insurgents, who are also behind a project calling for a $100,000,000 direct federal grant to relieve the unemployed, immediately brought up the rejected food provision in the form of Mr. Caraway's resolution.

Red Cross to Provide for Hungry Farmers

ENGLAND, Ark. Jan. 5 (AP)—A rising tide of hunger, which on Saturday moved 300 or more drought-ridden farmers to threats against merchants, to obtain food, promised to be stemmed effectively today as the Red Cross prepared to feed all who asked aid.

Coming to town in a body and backing up their demands for food with threats of taking it by force from the shelves of merchants, the hungry men and women were supplied with $1500 worth of staples.

A plea for orderly requisitioning of supplies has been issued by local relief authorities. Albert Walls, county Red Cross chairman, yesterday assured needy farmers "nobody was going to starve."

These assurances from relief quarters were believed to have had a steadying influence on farmers in this section, many of them destitute through a combination of economic conditions, drought and virtual failure of the money crop, cotton.

Officials Confer on Policy

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 4 (AP)—A conference on future relief policy, to prevent recurrence of demonstrations similar to the one at England yesterday, was held here today between Albert Evans, Red Cross relief director for Arkansas, and Henry M. Baker, special representative for the national Red Cross organization.

Music

José Iturbi

Yesterday afternoon, in Symphony Hall, José Iturbi, pianist, played the following program: Schubert, Sonata in A major, Op. 120; Schumann, "Etudes Symphoniques"; Infante, "Deux pochades andalouses"; Granados, "El Pelele" (the Puppet—from "Goyescas"); Lazar, "Tempo di Marcia Funèbre"; Stravinsky, "Petrouchka"; (a)—Danse russe, (b)—"Chez Petrouchka," (c)—"La semaine grasse."

From Schubert to Stravinsky is quite a leap for any pianist to compass successfully. Few indeed are there possessed of powers enabling them to establish the Schubertian atmosphere (or that of Schumann, for instance), and with equal facility turn to Lazar of Stravinsky and at once drop into the proper pianistic idiom. One listener at least found in the program an increasing resemblance to a necklace of choice beads, all valuable, but some more interesting in cut and decoration than others. Nor were the duller portions of the necklace due to Mr. Iturbi—for no matter how clever the embellishing, the underlying material is the very substance of every interesting work of art. If that substance be uninteresting, so usually must the final result be uninteresting. Mr. Iturbi illuminated much uninteresting material in both the Schubert and Schumann. With pellucid touch he brought to life the sonata which in its day found eager listeners but which in these later years comes to the ear more as a precious relic. In the Schumann Mr. Iturbi found more consistently fine material upon which to practice his art. He gave an excellent reading of the set.

It was, however, when he finally arrived at the more exotic beads of the string that he reached the peak of his performance. Infante, Granados, Lazar and Stravinsky proved a galaxy of brilliant stars. The amusing "Puppet" from "Goyescas" became an interesting fragment under the skilled manipulation of Mr. Iturbi, while the Lazar "Tempo di Marcia funèbre" must have come somewhat unexpectedly to those to whom "funèbre" connotes Beethoven or Chopin. A piquant piece, played with the full realization of its possibilities.

Since the program contained no helpful note regarding the arranger of the Stravinsky number, one may only hasard a guess that Mr. Iturbi may have had an active part in devising the arrangement used yesterday afternoon. Certain it is that one with no small knowledge of the powers of the piano contrived most of the measures. And Mr. Iturbi contrived to make them storm and roar or wheedle and coax until one sat amazed at the volume of sound produced by one pair of hands attacking one set of keys. Nor did Mr. Iturbi degrade either himself or the music by merely pounding out the measures. Stupendous as was the feat of bringing a complete orchestra within the limits of the piano keyboard, and successful as Mr. Iturbi was in cunning manipulation of pedal, one may hardly be convinced that music as essentially idiomatic as this may be altogether happily presented thus.

There were, of course, the usual encores demanded by an audience somewhat small in number but large in enthusiasm and appreciation. Perhaps one may find space to mention the wholly charming performance of Tansman's "Blues." A versatile gentleman, Mr. Iturbi. G. M. S.

Bond Prices Point to Better Business

BUSINESS recovery cannot be many months away. This is the conclusion indicated by results of a four-year investigation of bond yields over a period of 74 years.

The investigation shows that bond yields have been declining since September, 1929, with what is thought to be only a temporary interruption. In other words, the prices of bonds have been advancing.

Such a development in other periods has been the usual forerunner of a turn for the better in business, it is pointed out.

Theaters

"La Belle France"

As an appetizer for his series of travel revues, which begin next Friday evening, Burton Holmes gave an illustrated lecture on the French countryside in Symphony Hall on Saturday afternoon, under the auspices of the Traveler's Aid Society.

The pictures gave clear and sunny views of that sunny land, explored in an open motor. Mr. Holmes emphasized what we have always believed, that motoring with the top down is the only way to get the full benefit of sunshine, air and scenery.

After disembarkation from the Isle de France at Le Havre, and the bustle of the boat train, the journey proper began with the pleasure places of Biarritz. There were glimpses of a Basque church; the hounds of Pau in action; throngs crowding the upper and lower churches of Lourdes. "La Route des Pyrénées" unfolded before the open motor like an enchanted ribbon leading to high adventure. Little towns, untouched by progress, were passed; great castles, one the former home of Emma Calvé, now turned into an inn; the towers of Carcassonne revivified; the ancestral home of Lafayette restored; its rose gardens and the more wonderful garden of Claude Monet, with its wisteria-hung bridge and those immemorial water lilies; apple blossom time in Normandy; Brittany's peasant life and customs, its dress unchanged by fashion; unique Mont-Saint-Michel, that pyramidal island of the omelette that made it, or it made, famous.

All this for description. For narrative, there were war-time pictures of the American doughboys handling the vast duties of baking and laundering for an army, with true American efficiency. In more gamesome mood, they were shown raising the ancient drawbridge of the Stronghold of St. Louis, at Angers, from its 100-year-old fastenings. This was done for Mr. Holmes' picturing. He was there in uniform. Among the war pictures, a gray little file of French soldiers returning from the front outdid in impressiveness the march of victorious troops through the Arc de Triomphe after the Armistice.

For further narrative element, Mr. Holmes showed a film of the celebrated ascent of the Clochetons and the Crepon by Bradford Washburn. Some of the climbs were made three times in order to insure the picturization, made by Washburn's associates, in the exploit.

Little was shown of Paris, save a backward glance at the styles of 25 years ago.

Boston Art Notes

Copley Gallery

Portraits by Margaret Fitzhugh Browne adorn the walls of the Copley Gallery on Newbury Street. The atmosphere is made very sociable with a democratic assemblage, including "The Village Postman," "The Finnish Girl," "Dr. Samuel W. Stratton," "John Hays Hammond," among others.

Miss Browne has a flair for genial portrayal. Her models seem at ease in her presence; they enjoy the usually monotonous and trying occupation of sitting for a portrait. The artist does not try to idealize them; rather does she make them more human folk, absorbed in everyday thoughts. She develops the theme with details, well fashioned though not too carefully wrought. Color is fresh, gay, realistic.

Doll and Richards

Paintings and drawings by Ethel R. Thayer are shown at the galleries of Doll and Richards on Newbury Street. This artist has profited by the best that the Boston school can offer in sound technical learning. She can portray, make still-life and do landscapes. With different degrees of development in modeling she shows discernment, refraining from carrying each subject to the same limit.

A portrait of Miss Greenslet is made vivaciously, and accessories such as beautifully painted amber seem not to detract from the dominating charm of the facial features. "The Siamese and the Ibis" has delightful painting in the silken fur of the cat.

Miss Thayer in the wittily entitled "Boston Arrangement" has made comment upon her own background. Including objects dear to the tastes of Bostonians, which recur with the regularity of the seasons, she combines good painting with delicate irony, a subtlety which is welcome indeed. D. A.

BUSINESS MEN FORM BOY SCOUT TROOP

A Boy Scout troop composed of Boston business men is being organized by the Boston Council Boy Scouts Training Committee, according to Duncan MacKellar, field secretary. Oliver Wolcott, vice-president of the First National Bank, Boston, has been elected Scoutmaster, with O. A. Kitterman, senior patrol leader.

The first meeting of the new troop will be held in Teachers College, Boston, Monday evening, Jan. 5. Men present will be organized into patrols, and "tenderfoot requirements," such as knot tying and splicing, will be introduced. As soon as the troop has qualified in preliminary work, plans are under way for taking it on over night hikes for instruction in cooking and woodcraft.

ADVERTISING FIRMS ANNOUNCE MERGER

The merger of the Kenyon Company, Inc., Boston Advertising Company, with Dorrance, Sullivan & Co., Inc., of New York was announced Jan. 5 by Alden H. Kenyon, president of the Kenyon Company. A New England corporation is to be formed under the name of Dorrance, Kenyon & Co., Inc., which will take over the accounts and equipment of the Kenyon Company.

Alden H. Kenyon, president of the Kenyon company, becomes president of the new corporation and vice-president and director of the New York corporation. Sturges Dorrance, president of Dorrance, Sullivan & Co., becomes chairman of the board and treasures of the new company.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

THE GREEN PASTURES
Pulitzer Prize Play
Matinees, Wednesday & Saturday, 2:30
MANSFIELD THEATER

WILLIAM BOLITHO'S Play
OVERTURE
LONGACRE Thea., W. 48th St. Lac. 9-4694
Evgs. 8:50 Matinees Today and Wed., 2:40

"The Season's Finest Novelty" —Evening Telegram
"FIRST NIGHT"
"DIVERTING and DIFFERENT" —Evening Telegram
ELTINGE W. 42 St. Evgs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. and Sat.

"Joe Cook perfectly marvelous and the show perfectly beautiful."—Heywood Broun.
JOE COOK In His Newest Musical Hit!
"FINE AND DANDY"
ERLANGER'S Thea., W. 44 St. PEnn. 7963
Evgs. 8:50 Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30
336 GOOD SEATS AT $1.00

BROWN BUDDIES
With
BILL ROBINSON, ADELAIDE HALL
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. Best Seats $2.50
Evenings at 8:30
LIBERTY THEATRE, West 42nd St.
Tel. WI 7-2113

PACKERS GIVEN MORE LATITUDE IN WHOLESALING

Consent Decree Modified, but Retailing of Products Forbidden

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—The packers' consent decree was modified today to allow the four leading groups of packers to handle vegetables, fruits, milk, coffee, teas, cereals and a number of other products up to the doors of retail grocery stores.

They were hotallowed, hoyever, under the decision of Justice Jennings Bailey in the District of Columbia Supreme Court, to engage in the retailing of meats or other products.

These were the high points in Justice Bailey's ruling in a case which has been in the courts in one form or another almost since the decree was entered into between the packers and the Government in February, 1920.

Justice Bailey held there was no evidence that Swift & Co., Armour & Co., Wilson & Co. and the Cudahy Packing group had any monopoly in meat packing. The Government made this charge when it began proceedings against the five leading packing groups, one of which, Morris & Co., has been merged with Armour & Co. since the litigation began.

The ruling added that it was thought unwise to allow the packers to own in whole or in part stock yards, market newspapers and terminal railroads. The packers were ordered to comply with those portions of the decree which were allowed to stand.

Frank Hogan, counsel for the packers, said he could make no statement as to the action his clients would take with regard to the opinion.

Government counsel during the argument contended that Justice Bailey had no authority to modify the decree. The opinion said the Government had in effect acknowledged the jurisdiction of the District Supreme Court.

The National Wholesale Grocers' Association and the American Wholesale Grocers' Association intervened in opposition to modification. The packers under the original agreement were confined almost exclusively to the packing of meat and were forbidden to handle in any way unrelated lines. They took the case to the Supreme Court of the United States but the decree was upheld there.

END TO EXORBITANT TAXI RATES PLANNED

Taxicab drivers will be unable to charge exorbitant rates during rush hours, under a taxicab code proposed by Eugene Hultman, police commissioner of Boston.

The new code, which also prohibits independent drivers from maintaining select stands for regular customers and prevents price wars, was given a public hearing at police headquarters on Jan. 5.

To abolish the practice of boosting rates when cabs are busy after public events or on stormy days, Commissioner Hultman recommended that cab drivers be allowed to charge fares only according to cab meters. This rule compels a driver to accept any passengers if his cab has not been previously engaged.

Abolition of all special stands except those abutting hotels, railroad stations, steamboat piers, and public or semipublic buildings, and establishment of 272 public stands capable of parking 802 cabs are recommended.

The new rules aim to prevent drastic cut-fare competitions by establishing a minimum rate of 30 cents for the first mile and 25 cents for each mile thereafter and a maximum rate of 45 cents for the first mile and 30 cents for each subsequent mile.

British Dole Called Form of Insurance

The unemployment dole in Great Britian is "not a dole at all," but a form of unemployment insurance made up of equal contributions from workers, employers and the Government, Miss Ellen Wilkinson, London Member of Parliament, declared before the Old South Meeting House Forum, Jan. 4. Miss Wilkinson spoke on "Unemployment and Other Problems Confronting the Labor Government."

She said that the world-wide unemployment problem is being felt more in Europe at present than in the United States. Unemployment relief is working too slowly in Great Britain to benefit many of the idle, Miss Wilkinson asserted. The appropriation of $675,000,000 by the Labor Government for relief is being delayed by the preparation of plans and the making of contracts, she said.

According to Miss Wilkinson, it would be "one of the greatest disasters that could befall Great Britain" if the Conservative Party were to return to power with its "unfavorable attitude toward disarmament and world peace."

She defended the Labor Government by saying that "so many people want to make it harder for reformers than for those who would keep things as there are, an easy task."

CHICOPEE FACES HIGHER TAX

CHICOPEE, Mass., Jan. 5 (AP)—This city, which experienced a tax rate increase of $4.40 in 1930, faces a further increase, Mayor Henry Cloutier warned in his mid-term message to the board of aldermen today. Citing the unpleasantness of such an announcement, he believed the citizens should know the facts and he counseled the utmost care in expenditures lest the burden become unbearable. A decrease in money from the State was a factor mentioned.

AUBURN SCHOOL HEAD NAMED

AUBURN, Me., Jan. 5 (AP)—C. Herbert Taylor, submaster of the Brookline (Mass.) High School, has accepted the position of principal of the Edward Little High School here, George Gardner, superintendent of schools, announced today. Mr. Taylor is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

ASKS $10,000 FOR MRS. GREENE

WASHINGTON Jan. (AP)—President Hoover today requested Congress to appropriate $10,000 for Mrs. Jessie R. Greene, widow of Senator Greene of Vermont.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

SHUBERT THEA., 44TH STREET W. OF B'WAY
Evgs. 8:30 Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:30
A New Charming Musical Play
MEET MY SISTER

ETHEL BARRYMORE Theatre
47th, West of Broadway
Billy BURKE and Ivor NOVELLO in THE TRUTH GAME with Phoebe FOSTER and Viola TREE
Evgs. 8:50 Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:30

The Actor-Managers, Inc., present
RUTH DRAPER
in her Original Character Sketches
PROGRAM CHANGED DAILY
COMEDY THEA. PRICES $1—$2
48th, East of B'way. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30
Evgs. 8:30 — Sun., Tues., Wed. and Fri.

Helen Hayes in Petticoat Influence
EMPIRE Theatre, B'way & 40th St. PE 6-3670
Evgs. 8:50 Matinees Today, Wed., 2:30

FRITZ LEIBER
In Shakespearean Repertoire
Week of Jan. 5th: Tues., "Merchant of Venice"; Wed. Mat., "Hamlet"; Night, "As You Like It"; Thurs., "Richard III"; Fri., "Julius Caesar"; Sat. Mat., "Macbeth"; Night, "Hamlet."
Evgs. 8:30, $1 to $2. Mats. 2:30, $1 to $2.50
AMBASSADOR Theatre, 49th, West of B'way

CIVIC REPERTORY
14th Street and 6th Avenue
Evgs. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30
Prices 50c, $1 and $1.50
EVA LE GALLIENNE, Director
Tomorrow Eve., Premiere, "Martine" (First Studio); Wed. Eve., "Alison's House"; Thur. Mat., "The Cradle Song"; Thur. Eve., "Romeo & Juliet"

THE THEATRE GUILD PRESENTS
Elizabeth, the Queen
MARTIN BECK THEATRE
45th Street, West of 8th Avenue
Evenings 8:40 Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:40

MIDNIGHT
GUILD THEATRE
52nd, West of Broadway
Evgs. 8:50 Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

BOSTON

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
CHICAGO CIVIC OPERA COMPANY
Monday, January 26—Two Weeks' Engagement
REPERTOIRE

Jan. 26—	LOHENGRIN	Feb. 2—	TRISTAN UND ISOLDE
Jan. 27—	JEWELS OF MADONNA	Feb. 3—	AIDA
Jan. 28—	Mat.—DIE MEISTERSINGER	Feb. 4—	Mat.—LA NAVARRAISE AND JONGLEUR DE NOTRE DAME
Jan. 28—	Eve.—BOHEME AND L'AMOUR SORCIER	Feb. 4—	Eve.—TANNHAUSER
Jan. 29—	PELLEAS ET MELISANDE	Feb. 5—	OTELLO
Jan. 30—	DIE WALKURE	Feb. 6—	CAMILLE
Jan. 31—	Mat.—DON GIOVANNI	Feb. 7—	Mat.—BARTERED BRIDE
Jan. 31—	Eve.—MASKED BALL	Feb. 7—	Eve.—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR

TICKETS NOW ON SALE
THORNDIKE BUILDING, 234 BOYLSTON STREET, ROOM 503
PRICES: $7, $6.50, $6.00, $5.50, $5, $4.50, $4, $3, $2.50, $2 Tax Exempt

Slippery Roads Warning Issued

Warning against speedy driving on slippery pavements was issued Jan. 5 by Capt. George A. Parker, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, as a result of 17 motor fatalities on Massachusetts highways last week.

Motorists generally exercise common sense when the going is bad but there is a minority class of drivers who speed along in ice and snow as though it was mid-summer, the registrar commented.

The 17 fatalities were three less than the preceding week and one less than in the corresponding period of a year ago, the records reveal. Sixty persons were convicted of driving under the influence of liquor, 40 more than the preceding week's total. Eight were sent to jail. Licenses and registrations revoked totaled 525, a substantial reduction from the general weekly average of the past year.

Two more hit-and-run drivers were listed, the registrar noted. He pointed out that this class of driver had increased in the last few months due mostly to liquor and cancellations of insurance.

FISK RECEIVERS NAMED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. Jan. 5, (AP)—Edmund S. Burke, assistant to H. T. Dunn, president of the Fisk Rubber Company, issued a statement, Jan. 3, saying that Rowland W. Boyden and Charles A. Dana had been appointed receivers of the Fisk Rubber Company by the United States District Court at Boston. The receivers plan no interruption in the regular conduct of the business.

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The Music House of Baltimore
Ivers & Pond and Cable & Sons PIANOS
Radio and Radio Combinations
Victor and Columbia Records
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BALTIMORE, MD.
Anthracite and Bituminous Coal
for Household Use
EMERSON & MORGAN
New Office Location
21 W. FAYETTE STREET
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CASH...Quickly
THIS 52-year old loan service advances $100 to $500 to husbands and wives. No endorsers. As long as 20 months to repay. Cost—nearly one-third less than the maximum lawful rate.
♥ Nationally Advertised in C. S. M. ♥
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Phone: Plaza 2654
Light & Redwood Phone: Plaza 1662
209 N. Liberty St. Phone: Plaza 0166

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Better Furniture for Less—Always
Compare Quality and Prices—Always!
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RICHMOND VIRGINIA
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Furniture
Rugs
Draperies
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Linoleums
BALTIMORE MARYLAND

RICHMOND, VA.
Miller & Rhoads
"THE SHOPPING CENTER"
is introducing
A beautiful wash-fabric with lustre of SILK (white or colors) first floor.
Made of Cotton — Fine as Silk
See this new fabric in ready-to-wear frocks and in piece goods.

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Baseball supplies—Fishing tackle
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Capital $1,000,000.00
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Prudent men and women in every section of Virginia have appointed the Virginia Trust Co. Executor and Trustee in their wills.
Inquiries about making a safe will invited—Confidential and no cost.

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HUTZLER BROTHERS
Semi-Annual Sale
1/4 Off
All Winter Merchandise
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"The Store of Standard Values"

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CHARLES ST. AT LEXINGTON
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Telephone Cal. 1000
JANUARY WEEK of SALES
The Biggest January Event in O'Neill History . . . Share in it!

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston Ethical Society discussion meeting, led by Dr. E. Stanley Abbot; subject, "Dostoevsky—the Man and His Work"; Society Room 1006, 6 Beacon Street, 7:45.

Lowell Institute; First in series of lectures on "Soviet Russia After Thirteen Years," by Prof. Bruce C. Hopper, lecturer on international relations, Harvard University, representative in Russia for Institute of Current World Affairs; L. "The Russian Land and People: A Historic Tragedy in Political, Economic and Social Backwardness"; Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Meeting, Mercury Club, Robert's Room, 7:30; Glee Club practice, direction Edgar J. Smith, Vialle Room, 7:30; Meeting, Echo Club, Room 2, 8.

Boston Square and Compass Club: Bowling, Recreation Alleys, 615 Washington Street, 7.

Temple Israel Meeting House: Address by Sir Hubert Wilkins, auspices Temple Israel Brotherhood, 8.

State Department of Education (University Extension): "Yorktown," motion picture, "Chronicles of America Series," produced by Yale University; Gardner Auditorium, State House, 8.

Middlesex League: Dinner in honor of Robert T. Bushnell; Copley-Plaza Hotel, 6:30.

St. John's Episcopal Church: Parish festival, and Nativity Pageant, Roxbury Crossing, 7.

Boston Dickens Fellowship: Address, "A Walk in Dickens-Land; London to Canterbury," by Frank W. C. Hersey, of Harvard University; parish hall, Arlington Street Church, 8.

Theaters

Tremont—"The Apple Cart," 8:15.
Plymouth—"The First Mrs. Fraser," 8:30.
Repertory—German film, "Secrets of the Orient."

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: English Rooms, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Afternoon dance and reception for stars from current attractions; 4 to 6.

Women's Republican Club: Address, "Will Stalin's Five-Year Plan Succeed or Fail?" by Dr. Charles C. Batchelder; 46 Beacon Street, 3:30.

Chromatic Club: Meeting; Mrs. Celia Eames, soprano; Miss Frances Adelman, accompanist; Miss Martha Cantor, pianist; Job Negelm, baritone; Edwin Bitcliff, accompanist; Louis Cigneralli, cellist; Copley-Plaza Hotel.

Advertising Club: Luncheon meeting; Grover A. Whalen, speaker, on "Who Profits Most From Advertising?" with an introduction by Mayor Curley; music by Joe Rine's Orchestra; Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club: Meeting; address, "The Romance of News Gathering" (illustrated with motion pictures), by Allen H. Blackington; Loring-Greenough House.

Boston Women Organists' Club: Meeting; Miss Doris Sandford, organist; Mrs. Gertrude Frazee, soloist; Methodist Church, Melrose, 10:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitsky, conductor, 3:00.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Weekdays from 9 to 4, Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Durer's Life of the Virgin. Eighteenth century designs. Designs by Jean F. Pillement. Boston Society of Architects.

Fogg Art Museum, Corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Special exhibitions: Etchings by Rembrandt. Through Feb. 28. Paintings of the Naumberg Bequest. Nineteenth century water colors.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admissions fee 25 cents; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Week days, 9 to 5; Sundays and holidays, 1:30 to 5. Special exhibition on the history of transportation at the museum during January, Transportation Month. "The Flying Cloud," famous clipper ship in model; airplanes featured in the Tercentenary display at the East Boston Airport; Ivory bullock cart from India; Eskimo dogsled; a modern steam engine and one over 100 years, etc. Shelf of books on transportation in the reading room. Transportation posters.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—In the Treasure Room: Manuscripts, broadsides and rare books relating to Boston and the Bay Colony. Rare Spanish books. In the Exhibition Room books, charts, maps and documents relating to the Water colors of Boston, Eng., by W. Ratcliffe. Tercentenary medals.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings by old masters and their successors. Through Jan. 17.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Monotypes by Seth Hoffman. Through Jan. 16.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Water color scenes from American life by Marion C. Whiteside. Through Jan. 17.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings and water colors by Harry Sutton Jr. Through Jan. 10.

New England Society of Contemporary Art, 227 Newbury Street—Work by Bessy K. Creighton. Through Jan. 21.

Copley Gallery, 158 Newbury Street—Paintings by Margaret Fitzhugh Browne. Through Jan. 5.

Boston Art Club, 150 Newbury Street—Paintings from New England Society of Contemporary Art. Through Jan. 10.

Doll & Richards Galleries, 152 Newbury Street—Paintings and drawings by Ethel R. Thayer. Through Jan. 13.

N. M. Rivers Studio, 500 Boylston Street—Oils, water colors, pastels, etchings and brule prints.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Special exhibits.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Water colors of France by Louis Chervin. Through Jan. 31.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Early aquatints in color and black and white. Through Jan. 31.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Prints and drawings and early English mezzotints.

Gardenside Bookshop, 15 Arlington Street—Etchings and engravings.

The Print Shop, 261 Newbury Street—Americana, hunting and shooting. Currier & Ives and Catlin buffalo prints.

Schayree Studios, 605 Boylston Street—Etchings by contemporary British, French and American artists.

RESTAURANTS

LONDON

The Cottage Tea Rooms
LUNCHEONS, DINNERS (6:30-8:30)
408 Strand, W. C.
33 Old Jewry, E. C.
3 Tokenhouse Bldgs., E. C. (Nr. Bank)
Private Room for Parties

Near Christian Science church
The Optimist Cafe
43 High Street, Notting Hill Gate, W. 11
(Under New Management)
Table d'hote Luncheon, 12-2:30, 1/6
Table d'hote Dinner, 6:30-9, 1/9
Or a la carte TEA & SUPPER

The Pine House Restaurant
27 Cheniston Gardens, Kensington
(Third turning end of Wright's Lane)
LUNCHES—TEAS—SUPPERS
Good fresh Food & Home Cooking. Orders taken NOW for Home Made Christmas Puddings, Cakes, Mince Meat, etc. Vegetarian Orders Strictly Carried Out.

CINDERELLA'S
2 SLOANE SQUARE
EXCELLENT
LUNCHEONS TEAS DINNERS
Open on Sunday
Speciality: Meringues and Fudge
MODERATE PRICES

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3-Course Luncheons 1/6
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WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy followed by rain tonight and most of Tuesday; slightly warmer tonight, colder Tuesday night; fresh to strong south to east winds; minimum temperature tonight near 42.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain tonight, probably ending Tuesday morning; slowly rising temperature tonight, colder Tuesday afternoon or night.

Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine: Snow or rain tonight and Tuesday; slowly rising temperature tonight, colder Tuesday night.

Atlantic Coast (North of Sandy Hook): Increasing east and southeast winds reaching gale force tonight, shifting to westerly Tuesday; overcast thick weather with rain tonight and Tuesday morning.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Rain in south, and rain or snow in north portion Monday or Tuesday, and again Thursday or Friday; temperature above normal until about Saturday, when weather will become colder.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Jan. 5	Max. Jan. 5		8 a.m. Jan. 5	Max. Jan. 5
Albany	30	46	Memphis	44	54
Atlantic City	40	50	Montreal	30	34
Boston	42	48	Nantucket	36	48
Buffalo	36	36	New Orleans	54	68
Calgary	32	0	New York	42

METAL PRODUCTS BAN URGED FOR PEACE BREAKERS

Carnegie Endowment Writer Would Strengthen Capper Resolution

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 5—The Capper resolution, now before Congress, should be amended to provide that the United States would supply no mineral products to any nation that breaks the multilateral treaty for renunciation of war, in the opinion of Sir Thomas Holland, principal of the University of Edinburgh.

The amendment is proposed by Sir Thomas in the current issue of "International Conciliation," official organ of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. His purpose is given as a desire to strengthen the position taken by the United States for peaceful settlement of international questions.

Sir Thomas, who also is president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, was chairman of the Indian Industrial Commission and president of the Indian Munitions Board during the World War.

After discussing the "International Relationship of Minerals," the article calls attention to the "little real difference" which exists between materials required to maintain an army on a war footing and those essential to the necessary activities of the civilian population. Materials essential for one purpose, it says, can be converted to articles required for the other.

Thus, even if Senator Capper's resolution be passed, empowering the Government of the United States to refuse munitions to any nation that breaks the multilateral treaty, it continued, "the definition of 'conditional contraband' would still remain as a cause for international friction."

"A formula, still simpler, but equally effective," it continues, "is indicated by this review of the new situation arising from the essential use of minerals. It is suggested, therefore, as an amendment to Senator Capper's resolution, that the simple words 'mineral products' be substituted for 'arms, munitions, implements of war or other articles for use in war.'

"The only two nations that can fight for long on their own natural resources are the British Empire and the United States. If they agree in refusing to export mineral products to those countries that infringe the Pact of Paris, no war can last very long. As our friends across the Atlantic have recently learnt, it is easier to stop exports than to prevent imports; the customs officer is more effective, less expensive and far less dangerous than a blockading fleet."

In a preface to Sir Thomas's article, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the endowment, calls attention to the increasing significance of raw materials in international relationships which "has been steadily increasing since the beginning of the industrial era in time of peace.

"It is useful that students of international affairs be thoroughly well informed on the past history," he continued, "the present situation and the future prospects of the trade in minerals between nations, and of the results which may be expected from a wise control of this trade both in peace and in time of possible war."

Rebels Secure Hold on Rule in Panama

PANAMA CITY, Pan. Jan. 3 (By U. P.)—The revolutionary government which recalled Ricardo Alfaro from Washington to assume the presidency, established its authority throughout the Republic tonight with the arrest of provincial leaders under the deposed régime of Florencio Arosemena.

The Governor of Colon Province and other pro-Arosemena leaders of the Atlantic coast region were arrested and displaced by officials loyal to the provisional government headed by Harmodio Arias.

Several other interior officials have not yet sent in their pledges of loyalty to the new government, but the delay was chiefly due to slow communications. No fear of open opposition was felt, because the provincial regions have no influential leaders nor do they have any armed force capable of approaching the capital.

The new Cabinet, meeting with Señor Arias, considered appointment of nine new provincial governors and other pressing business of the state. The capital was quiet, Señor Arosemena having gone into exile in the Canal Zone and other powerful leaders of the formerly ruling Liberal Party being held under arrest. The Foreign Minister announced that censorship would be enforced.

STARGAZERS SOON TO HAVE PROPELLER

LYNN, Mass., Jan. 5 (AP)—A piece of machinery to enable readers of the stars to ride has been built by the General Electric Company at its West Lynn plant and is on its way to a Harvard University observatory in South Africa.

The device is an observers' platform, which revolves in any direction, enabling an astronomer following the course of a star to change his position with the rotation of the telescope. It is operated by electric motor, with push buttons close to the observer's hand.

The platform was designed at the suggestion of Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of the Harvard astronomical observatory. It is to be installed in the Boyden station of the Harvard observatory at Bloomfontein, S. Af. It will be used with a 60-inch telescope.

FAVORABLE OUTLOOK SEEN FOR DRY FIGHT

DETROIT, Jan. 4 (AP)—The Right Rev. Thomas Nicholson, bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, president of the Anti-Saloon League of America, believes that, "prohibition forces have a big fight on their hands, but everything is in their favor."

The bishop has returned to Detroit after a three months' tour of Japan, China and Korea, during which he investigated temperance conditions in the Far East. In an interview today Bishop Nicholson said that intoxication has increased during the past five years in Japan and Korea where the Japanese Government has a monopoly and that conditions are "shamefully tragic."

Pearse Asks Delay in Amendment Case

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—The Supreme Court was asked today to postpone until April 15 the hearing of the Government's appeal from the New Jersey decision holding the Eighteenth Amendment invalid.

Counsel supporting the opinion handed down by Federal Judge William Clark said other engagements would prevent their appearing before that date.

Frederic M. P. Pearse, as their spokesman, criticized the brief filed by Thomas Day Thacher, solicitor-general, as incomplete. He said the Government seemed to take for granted that the Supreme Court "is foreclosed from considering the points raised by us and favorably passed upon by the court below."

Mr. Pearse submitted a memorandum saying his side of the case would show that the question presented by the appeal, that of ratification of constitutional amendments by state conventions rather than by state legislatures, had never been passed upon by the Supreme Court. He contended no previous decision of the highest court prevents it from giving the question the consideration its importance demands.

Veteran Loan Rates Are Low, Hines Says

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—Brig.-Gen. Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, stated today that interest rates throughout the country are below the maximum of 6 per cent set by the act of March 4, 1929.

His statement answered charges that veterans were being charged higher interest.

"At the present," General Hines stated, "the interest rate on loans in New York City, Newark, N. J., and Buffalo, N. Y., is only 4 per cent; in Cleveland, O., and Boston, Mass., 5 per cent, and all other regional offices 5½ per cent."

General Hines reported that over 33,000 applications for veterans' loans had been received in Washington up to Jan. 2, 1931. The central office of the Veterans' Bureau was able to mail out 15,156 checks on Jan. 2, 1931, totaling approximately $600,000, while the regional office, which had previously received 2000 applications, mailed out 823 checks, totaling $39,243.

Two Elevators in a Single Shaft Declared Possible by New Device

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 3—Devices which, it is held, make it possible to run two elevators at the same time in one elevator shaft with greater safety than one elevator in a shaft is now operated are announced here by Frank J. Sprague, who developed and put into use the first electrical elevators and who has devised hundreds of electrical mechanisms now in use in business and industry.

The elevators must be operated so that the first ascends ahead of the second and follows the second down the shaft, but Mr. Sprague said that the safety devices which he has worked out prevent them from coming nearer to each other than is absolutely safe. Moreover, newly worked out checking devices, which can be used on any elevator, greatly reduced the danger of an elevator falling in a shaft at any time, he added.

According to Mr. Sprague, the new devices, which are now in the hands of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, will make it possible either to give better service in tall buildings, or give the same service and reduce the space necessary for elevators by about 40 per cent. In some tall buildings, he says, this will mean conversion of elevator space into floor space which can be rented for upward of $80,000 a year.

The key device to the new system of elevator operation is a differential gear arrangement at the top of the elevator shaft which automatically shuts off the operating current when the elevators come within a certain distance of each other and prevents either car from being operated toward the other car. Either can be operated away from the other car, however. With this device the operator of the top car in descending sets his control for descent. When his car approaches the lower car it automatically stops if it approaches it too closely. When the lower car moves on downward, the top car automatically follows without changing the control.

ITALY SANCTIONS FLIGHT

VALPARAISO, Chile (By U. P.)—The newspaper La Union reported on Jan. 3 that Durini di Monza, the Italian Ambassador, had obtained authorization from his Government for five of the squadron of seaplanes now at Bolamo, Africa to continue their flight to Chile, in the event the flight from Bolamo to Brazil is successful.

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SHORTER HOURS AND HIGHER PAY URGED BY GREEN

Labor Head Also Suggests Unionization as Aid to Trade Recovery

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5. — Four fundamentals, held to be essential to restoration and maintenance of business prosperity, were set forth here today by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

They are, he said: "High wages to finance consumers; shorter hours so as to give employment to as many as possible; organization of wage earners so this large group of consumers may be in a position to advance their interests, and keep their returns from industry advancing with increased productivity, and development of machinery to set up coördinated control of industries."

Labor, Mr. Green declared, is looking forward to opportunities for sound organization in 1931, confident that prosperity will follow. "We feel confident," he said, "that American business has the capacity and resourcefulness to put order into our economic relations so that we can avoid breakdowns. Future progress lies in team work and trade unions stand committed to a program of coöperation for the promotion of mutual interest.

"Gloomy as present conditions are, we find hope in the spirit with which communities are rallying to meet the emergency of widespread need, and the capacity of American citizens to cope with difficult problems; in our unemployment reports from unions in 24 industrial centers, which show the increase in unemployment this month is much less than last month, and less than the regular seasonal increase for this month; in the fact that deflation of prices has gone so far as to indicate the bottom has been reached; in evidence of returning confidence in the production policies of important production companies; and in the general belief that spring activity will mark the turning of the tide."

"Wage earners have been bearing a heavy burden as a result of the serious depression. About 50 per cent of the trade union members have had to lower their standards of living because of lowered incomes. The incomes of wage earners have declined by over $6,000,000,000 in the past year. As they represent over 80 per cent of the purchasing public, their falling income has still further added to the business depression which was caused by productivity increasing faster than incomes.

"In sharp contrast to the decline in wages, industries have in 1930 increased the sums paid for dividends and interest by more than $400,000,000. Part of this goes back into investments, whereas what is needed is to finance those who buy the products of industry."

Limited Immigration Is Advocated by Doak

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—Strict limitation and wise selection of immigration were advocated tonight by William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor, to insure the well-being of America's workingmen.

In a radio address over the National Broadcasting Company network during Collier's Hour, the new Secretary said this would "make America stronger in every way."

"Such a policy," he added, "gives assurance to our working people that their jobs will be safe and secure from competition of hands imported from abroad."

In addition, Mr. Doak said the United States Employment Service "could well be expanded and extended to bring the man and the job together."

President Hoover was praised for his "steps to assist labor through a great depression."

R.C.A.-Victor Plans New Jobs for Men

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 5—Several thousand employees, recently laid off at the local plant of the R. C. A.-Victor Company, will be put back to work immediately, according to announcement by E. E. Shumaker, president.

Mr. Shumaker said his company was desirous of putting to work the largest number of employees possible and he believed the new year would be marked by a decided business improvement.

"This improvement should be evident by mid-year," he said, "but the degree of improvement will, in my opinion, be entirely dependent upon the reëstablishment of confidence and the elimination of fear and doubt as to the future."

$235,383,877 for Roads

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—The Government has $235,383,877 available for new road projects on the federal aid system. This amount could be spent in conjunction with a minimum of $65,352,801 of state funds, making a minimum total of $300,736,678. This figure includes the $90,000,000 recently voted by Congress to aid unemployment.

Five-Day Week Urged

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 1 (AP)—Theodore Ahrens, president of the American Radiator and Standard Sanitary Corporation, addressing the annual New Year reception of the Louisville Board of Trade, today, advocated a five-day working week with six days' pay, as the solution of the unemployment problem.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

Elizabeth W. Hammond, Waltham, Mass.
Mary W. Douglas, Beachwood, N. J.
Albert S. Douglas, Beachwood, N. J.
Margaret Rhodes, Central Park West, New York City, N. Y.
Mrs. Walter J. Hayes, Syracuse, N. Y.
Walter J. Hayes, Syracuse, N. Y.
Deane Alice Hayes, Syracuse, N. Y.
Walter J. Hayes Jr., Syracuse, N. Y.
Dorothy Frances Hayes, Syracuse, N. Y.
Betty Louise Hayes, Syracuse, N. Y.
Bess M. Pangburn, Alamo, Calif.
J. P. Henderson, Norfolk, Va.
Florence Nison, Norfolk, Va.

PENAL SOCIETY RECOMMENDS PRISON SCHOOLS

MacCormick's Survey Offers Workable Plan to Meet Illiteracy

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 5—A carefully worked out system of education for prisons is recommended in a report dealing with current penal conditions and problems which will be published soon by the National Society of Penal Information, according to announcement made yesterday by William B. Cox, secretary.

The book, entitled "The Education of Adult Prisoners: A Survey and a Program," is the result of nation-wide study by Austin H. MacCormick, assistant director of the United States Bureau of Prisons. In accumulating data, Mr. MacCormick visited every state and federal prison and reformatory for men and women in the United States except three. The report deals in part with educational and library work now being carried on in penal institutions, but is devoted largely to formulation of a workable program which might be adopted as a standard.

The author recommends "a complete and well rounded program of education" for inmates of prisons, the announcement said. He indicates the difficulties in the way of such a program, however, by saying that no penal institution can put such a project into effect "until it receives more substantial support from legislators and administrative officials." The author found that fully 25 per cent of the men and women in penal institutions are virtually illiterate and from 60 to 75 per cent have gone no farther than the sixth grade. More than 60 per cent had no adequate vocational training; about 60 per cent of the men and 70 per cent of the women were under 30 years of age.

"We shall go farther and accomplish more if we think of the prisoner primarily as an undereducated adult and only secondarily as a person convicted of crime," Mr. MacCormick held. "From the educational standpoint a picture of the typical prisoner can be given in one sentence: 'The typical prisoner is a young man or woman who needs education.'"

The aim of the educational system Mr. MacCormick recommends would be "to extend to prisoners, as individuals, every type of educational opportunity that experience or sound reasoning shows may be of benefit or interest to them, in the hope that they may be fitted to live more competently and satisfyingly as members of society."

STAEHLIN GIVES GIFT OF $150,000 TO CORNELL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 5—The reading of the autobiography of Dr. Andrew D. White, Cornell University's first president, six years ago, prompted Dr. Edward Staehlin, of Newark, N. J., to give the institution $150,000, according to a story in the current issue of the Cornellian Council Bulletin.

Dr. Staehlin was so favorably impressed by the account of the early struggles of the institution and the breadth of its ideals, as well as its disregard for traditions if they tended to fetter it, that he remarked, to a relative, that he would remember the university in his will. It was also learned, from a relative, that Dr. Staehlin had regarded Cornell as an offspring of Yale.

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Motor Tax Levy Is $1,060,000,000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5—A tax bill of $1,060,000,00 was paid by motor vehicle owners of the United States in 1930, according to figures compiled by the American Automobile Association. This levy consisted of $930,000,000 in special taxes and $130,000,000 in personal property.

"Taxes paid by the motorists in 1930 constituted nearly one-half of the $2,200,000,000 expendod for highway construction and maintenance, bonded indebtedness, equipment purchased and administration cost of all the highways and streets in the United States," Thomas P. Henry, president of the A. A. A., declared.

"These figures," he added, "offer new and convincing evidence of the fact that the motor vehicle today is paying its full share of road costs and should serve as a warning to the state legislatures to go slow on any proposals looking to the further pyramiding of these taxes."

Santiago Welcomes Sir Eric Drummond

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 3 (By U. P.)—Sir Eric Drummond, secretary general of the League of Nations, arrived here today from Buenos Aires.

He was welcomed by an official reception committee at the railroad station and later received by President Carlos Ibanez at La Moneda Palace.

Chile is the fourth Latin-American country visited by Sir Eric on his "good will" tour. The Government has arranged an official program for the distinguished visitor, including several state banquets.

NC-4 FLIER REACHES RALEIGH

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 4 (AP)—Lieut. Walter Hinton, war-time aviator, who piloted the navy airplane NC-4 on its transatlantic flight a decade ago, landed in Raleigh this afternoon on his good-will flight to the south.

Revival in Motorcar Buying Forecast by New York Exhibit

Manufacturers Find in Wave of Orders Encouragement of Belief That New Year Will See Making of Long-Deferred Purchases of New Automobiles

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 5—An enthusiastic public greeted the thirty-first annual National Automobile Show here with a wave of buying orders which encouraged exhibitors to believe that the long-deferred purchases of new cars will be made by present, as well as new, customers. Lower prices featured many of the "lines" offered.

With a larger number of cars displayed by each manufacturer, averaging nearly 10 cars for each maker, visitors to the show found a wider opportunity for inspection of the various "lines," ranging from the smart, open roadsters through the various types of sedans and coupes to the more luxurious limousines.

That the open car enjoys a returning popular favor was indicated by the display of various models of roadsters, generally with jump seats, although the sedan, with its all-weather serviceability continues to enjoy the greater favor, if the number of models of this type and the popular interest evinced in them is a criterion.

The fact that the motor industry has just passed through one of its lowest volumes of annual sales may, perhaps, have inspired the manufacturers to make a more intensive effort to focus attention upon the motor cars of 1931 model in the thought that the novelties and innovations displayed in the new cars will coax prospective buyers bacak into the market in large numbers.

Importance of Industry

Coincident with the opening of the show, the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce released its preliminary facts and figures for the industry for 1930, under the signature of Alfred Reeves, general manager of the chamber. These indicated a total production value of motor vehicles, accessories, service equipment and replacements of parts and tires aggregating $3,116,400,000, an emphatic statement of the importance whic'h this idustry has attained in the business prosperity of the United States in the three decades of its existence.

In detail, the summary of outstanding facts follows:

Cars and trucks produced in the United States and Canada	3,505,000
Passenger cars	2,943,200
Trucks	561,800
Per cent closed cars	91
Wholesale value of cars	$1,771,200,000
Average retailprice of cars	$800
Vehicles, accessories, etc.	$3,116,400,000
Registration (United States)	26,718,000
Passenger cars	23,200,000
Trucks	3,518,000
Gain over 1929	0.8%
Per cent of world automobiles in the United States	75
Miles of surfaced highway in the United States	3,024,232
Highway and street expenditures	$2,200,000,000
Persons employed in motor and allied lines	4,700,000
Gasoline taxes	$515,000,000
Total taxes on motor vehicles	$1,060,000,000
Carloads of automotive freight shipped by rail	3,080,000
Foreign sales of American motor vehicles	561,000
Value of same, plus parts and tires	$344,700,000
Motor vehicles imported into the United States	625

Novelties Presented

Such thoughts are not predominant in the discussions overheard in the booths of the various exhibitors at this year's show, however, for the public interest is turned toward the novelties presented rather than a survey of the scope of the automobile industry, as such.

"Free-wheeling" is undoubtedly the high spot of this year's demonstrations by manufacturers, for, following Studebaker's innovation, several other makes are employing this—Pierce Arrow, Auburn, Lincoln and Hupmobile. The Marmon booth attracted spectators who sought to view the new 16-cylinder car offered by this company. Buick and others exploited the "synchro-mesh transmission," making for ease in gear-shifting.

More than 100 mechanical improvements was the Willys-Knight's contribution to the ease of motoring with its six-cylinder cars coming into the price range formerly restricted to fours.

Cadillac also attracted visitors to its models of 12- and 16-cylinder cars, while the General Motors Company staged a supplement to the show with an exhibition to run for five days at the Hotel Astor, at which 49 pleasure and 11 commercial vehicles will be displayed, including Oldsmobiles, Pontiacs, Oaklands, Chevrolets and Cadillacs. The Ford company also had an independent display.

In exterior design, the new cars take on an even more pronounced streamlined effect, but the outstanding feature of the year's progress is the increased ease in transmission, with the virtue of free-wheeling or a synchronized transmission permitting the shift from low to high without the hazard of stripping the gears.

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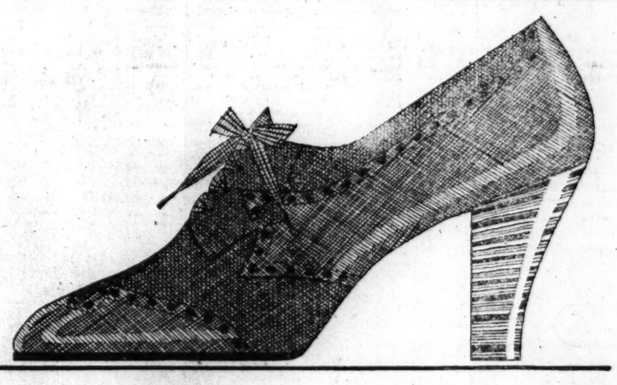

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The oxford illustrated is really remarkable at $8.75 and $9.75! It's made with the built-up leather heel that is so popular this season . . . and in important combinations of new leathers.

There are many other "Anatomik Special" models . . . and they are all pleasantly inexpensive . . . $8.75 and $9.75 a pair!

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Doctors Seek Wider Control of Child Welfare Activities

Sharp Line of Cleavage Shown at Washington Regarding Scope of Two Bureaus—"The Children's Charter' Issued by White House Conference

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—While permanent officials of the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection are turning their attention to a nation-wide dissemination of the great mass of facts collected about American childhood, apparently ignoring the dissension that arose during the November conference as to the division of child welfare activities between the Children's Bureau and the United States Public Health Service, representatives of the medical profession, eager to vest more authority in the latter, have moved their guns to Capitol Hill.

It was not the purpose of the conference to propose any legislation, so victory for the Public Health Service there would have been more or less barren anyway. But if the medical men can succeed, as they hope, in getting Congress to turn over the administration of infancy and maternity welfare funds to a board headed by the Surgeon-General, instead of by the Children's Bureau which has successfully handled them in the past, they will have obtained a strong foothold in federal welfare activities.

The medical clique which met effective opposition at the White House conference from national women's organizations and others who have been for years strong supporters of the Children's Bureau, are now staging a last-minute campaign to defeat the Jones infancy-maternity aid bill, now before the Senate, substituting therefore the Cooper bill, long pigeonholed in the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Miss Abbott's Position

Leters are being circulated by Mrs. Aida de Acosta Breckinridge, who is acting as assistant publicity director for the White House Conference, urging women's clubs and others to bring pressure on Congress to pass the Cooper bill rather than the Jones bill. The letters state that the Cooper bill, which would vest control of infancy and maternity work in the Public Health Service "alone has the President's approval."

They seek to convey the impression that Miss Grace Abbott, chief of the Children's Bureau, favors the Cooper bill. At the Children's Bureau, however, it was indicated that Miss Abbott favors the Jones bill and could accept the Cooper bill only with amendments. The Jones bill is patterned on the Sheppard-Towner Act under which the Children's Bureau carried on its infant and maternal work until June, 1929, when the appropriation lapsed after an onslaught from the opponents of the Children's Bureau.

The tactics of this group appear to be to permit the Jones bill, now well on its way to enactment in the Senate, to go through, stop it in the House, substitute for it there the Cooper bill and when the two go to conference, attempt to get the consent of Wesley L. Jones (R.), Senator from Washington, to give the Cooper bill the right of way.

The Cooper bill adds general rural health work to infancy and maternity aid as a function of the Federal Government. It vests control of administration of rural health work in the Secretary of the Treasury and that of infancy-maternity in a board of three including the surgeon-general, the Commissioner of Education and Miss Abbott, Children's Bureau chief. Thus, whereas, under the Jones Act, Miss Abbott is chairman of the governing board, under the Cooper Act, she would be a minority and subservient to a "Federal Health Coördinating Board," headed by the surgeon-general.

Hoover Voiced Thanks

With his personal thanks for their coöperation, President Hoover has just mailed to the 3000 delegates to the November conference the first copies of "The Children's Charter," based on the findings of the conference.

The wording of the charter is different from that of the conclusions adopted by the conference at its closing session, but there has been no change made in meaning, according to Dr. Henry E. Barnard, director of the conference. It is the aim of those in charge eventually to have copies of the charter hung in every schoolroom and every other place where children gather, Dr. Barnard says.

At the same time it was announced that the first of the local follow-up conferences urged by Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, is to be held in Indianapolis this week. Conferences are also in process of organization in Florida and Massachusetts.

Meanwhile, at national headquarters, plans are going forward for the dissemination of facts that were compiled by authorities in every field during the year of preparation for the conference. Programs for putting the conclusions into effect are being worked out for the National Education Association, the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, General Federation of Women's Clubs, Woman's Christian Temperance Union, United States Office of Education and similar welfare organizations.

Full Text of Charter

The full text of the new "Charter" is as follows:

President Hoover's White House Conference on Child Health and Protection recognizing the rights of the child as the first rights of citizenship pledges itself to these aims for the children of America:

1. For every child spiritual and moral training to help him to stand firm under the pressure of life.

2. For every child understanding and the guarding of his personality as his most precious right.

3. For every child a home and that love and security which a home provides; and for that child who must receive foster care, the nearest substitute for his own home.

4. For every child full preparation for his birth, his mother receiving prenatal, natal, and postnatal care; and the establishment of such protective measures as will make child-bearing safer.

5. For every child health protection from birth through adolescence, including: periodical health examinations and, where needed care of specialists and hospital treatment; regular dental examination and care of the teeth; protective and preventive measures against communicable diseases; the insuring of pure food, pure milk, and pure water.

6. For every child from birth through adolescence, promotion of health, including health instruction and a health program, wholesome physical and mental recreation, with teachers and leaders adequately trained.

7. For every child a dwelling place safe, sanitary, and wholesome, with reasonable provisions for privacy, free from conditions which tend to thwart his development; and a home environment harmonious and enriching.

8. For every child a school which is safe from hazards, sanitary, properly equipped, lighted, and ventilated. For younger children nursery schools and kindergartens to supplement home care.

9. For every child a community which recognizes and plans for his needs, protects him against physical dangers, moral hazards, and disease; provides him with safe and wholesome places for play and recreation; and makes provision for his cultural and social needs.

10. For every child an education which, through the discovery and development of his individual abilities, prepares him for life; and through training and vocational guidance prepares him for a living which will yield him the maximum of satisfaction.

11. For every child such teaching and training as will prepare him for successful parenthood, homemaking, and the rights of citizenship; and, for parents, supplementary training to fit them to deal wisely with the problems of parenthood.

12. For every child education for safety and protection against accidents to which modern conditions subject him—those to which he is directly exposed and those which, through loss or maiming of his parents, affect him indirectly.

13. For every child who is blind, deaf, crippled, or otherwise physically handicapped, and for the child who is mentally handicapped, such measures as will early discover and diagnose his handicap, provide care and treatment, and so train him that he may become an asset to society rather than a liability. Expenses of these services should be borne publicly where they cannot be privately met.

14. For every child who is in conflict with society the right to be dealt with intelligently as society's charge, not society's outcast; with the home, the school, the church, the court and the institution, when needed, shaped to return him whenever possible to the normal stream of life.

15. For every child the right to grow up in a family with an adequate standard of living and the security of a stable income as the surest safeguard against social handicaps.

16. For every child protection against labor that stunts growth, either physical or mental, that limits education, that deprives children of the right of comradeship, of play, and of joy.

17. For every rural child as satisfactory schooling and health services as for the city child, and an extension to rural families of social, recreational, and cultural facilities.

18. To supplement the home and the school in the training of youth, and to return to them those interests of which modern life tends to cheat children, every stimulation and encouragement should be given to the extension and development of the voluntary youth organizations.

19. To make everywhere available these minimum protections of the health and welfare of children, there should be a district, county or community organization for health, education and welfare, with full-time officials, coördinating with a state-wide program, which will be responsive to a nation-wide service of general information, statistcs and scientific research. This should include: (a) Trained, full-time public health officials, with public health nurses, sanitary inspection and laboratory workers; (b) available hospital beds; (c) full-time public welfare service for the relief, aid and guidance of children in special need due to poverty, misfortune or behavior difficulties, and for the protection of children from abuse, neglect, exploitation or moral hazard.

For every child these rights, regardless of race or color, or situation, wherever he may live under the protection of the American flag.

NEW FERRYBOAT COMES FROM BUILDER

Built at a cost of about $200,000 for the city of Boston the new ferryboat General Sumner reached Boston Jan. 5 from the builders' yards at Fore River. After final painting the vessel named for the patriot of early colonial days, is to be turned over to the city officials Jan. 6.

It will be used between Boston and East Boston. The vessel is 174 feet long, 57 feet wide, and about 820 tons displacement. The boat replaces the old vessel of the same name. It has double ends, with four runways for vehicles and two cabins for passengers, each of which extend the full length of the vessel. It was built by the Bethlehem Ship Corporation.

TWO STEAMSHIPS MAKE BOSTON CALL

Boston received a call Jan. 3, from the steamship Lady Rodney, commanded by Capt. J. M. Reith of the Canadian National's Canada-West Indies service. The ship took aboard some 50 passengers bound for Bermuda, the Bahamas, Jamaica and British Honduras.

Another arrival at the Commonwealth Pier was the S. S. Prince Robert, terminating its first Boston-Bermuda - Cuba - Jamaica two - weeks cruise. It was the liner's first voyage with passengers since being rebuilt in England.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses, "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System, "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" where coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All times is eastern standard except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR TUESDAY, JAN. 6

Vocal and Instrumental

Elizabeth Lennox, contralto; concert orchestra, Cesare Sodero, conductor (WJZ Chain) Von Gluck program in "Works of Great Composers" period. 9.

Guest soloist; concert orchestra, Frederic Fradkin, conductor (WEAF—T). "Musical Magazine." 9.

"Salute to Refrigeration" (Westinghouse—WJZ—T). The Pioneers, mixed chorus and orchestra, in light opera program, direction of Zoel Parenteau. 10.

Soprano soloist; salon orchestra (Emma Jettick—WEAF Chain). Fifteen minutes. 10.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T). Herold, Strauss, Glazounow, Luigini and lesser composers. 6:05, 6:45.

Harold Sanford's Orchestra (Ocean—NBC, WJZ, WBZ). Strauss, Luigini Cui, along with Mabel Wayne and Pete Wendling. 6:15.

Maurice Martenot's "Sound Wave Instrument"; symphony orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor (CBS). Mr. Martenot's instrument, introduced in America by Leopold Stokowski, produces sound through vacuum tube vibrations transmitted to a diffuser or speaker, similar to the theremin idea. Pitch is controlled by a sensitized wire stretched across a keyboard. Timbre is also controllable causing the instrument to simulate the instruments of the orchestra. "The Swan," in original two piano and cello arrangement, three characteristic pieces, and "Anitra's Dance," by Mr. Martinot and orchestra. 9:30.

"The Gypsy Trail" (CBS—T). Characteristic program by Emery Deutsch and his orchestra. 10.

Ludwig Laurier and his Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Classical half hour. 11.

Rhythmic Music

Mrs. Perry Tiffany, guest speaker; Leo Reisman's Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 5.

Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; orchestra (WEAF Chain). New series by two well-known former musical comedy stars, same day, same hour, different network. 8.

Wayne King's Orchestra; male quartet (WJZ Chain). Half hour. 8.

Coon-Sanders Orchestra; Ashley Sisters; Weeks and his orchestra (Florsheim—WEAF Chain and NBC Pacific). 8:30, 9.

Phil Dewey, tenor; male trio; violin quartet; Frank Black's Orchestra (WEAF—T). Popular review and special Irish medley. 9:30.

Guest screen players; Jerry Madison, screen gossip; Jesse Crawford, organist; soloists; orchestra (CBS—T). 10:30.

Duke Ellington and his orchestra; Vincent Lopez and his orchestra (WEAF Chain). 11,11:30.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Amos 'n' Andy (WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago. 10. NBC Pacific. 8:30.

"The Coming of Margie" (Standard—WEAF Chain). Repeat performance of outstanding Sooonyland sketch of 1930, according to listeners letters. 7:30.

Anni Lois's Adventures (WJZ Chain). Emergency thinking. 8:45.

Death Valley Days (WJZ Chain). An itinerant preacher. 9:30.

Cuckoo (WJZ Chain). Scrambled versions of our best radio programs. 10:30.

Talks

"Significance and Art" (WJZ Chain). Albert Bierner, internationally known artist, on "Voices" program. 5.

"Who's Behind the Name" (WEAF—T). Edwin Alger, cartoonist-newspaperman. 8:30.

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain). Interpretations of the news. 6:45.

"The Voters' Personal Stake in Government" (WEAF—T). Senator Bulkley of Ohio will discuss it at home, Senator Vandenburg of Michigan will discuss it abroad, in the resumption of the Voters' Service period. 7.

"Laws that Safeguard Society" (WEAF—T). Dean Gleason L. Archer. 7:15.

Kaltenborn Edits the News (CBS). 8:30.

Service Bands

United States Coast Guard Band (CBS—T). Rear Admiral Bullard, Coast Guard Commandant, will discuss the activities of this branch of our service. 8.

Recorded Programs

"The Good Old-Fashioned Wife and Mother" (Pequot) Fannie Hurst, authoress, opens a series by noted contemporary women.

Recital

Phil Cook (Quaker—WJZ—T). Phil Cook played by Phil Cook; Crackles, the "wise-cracking" doll, played by Phil Cook; one whole dramatic sketch, played by Phil Cook. 7:30.

Hockey

Rangers-Montreal (WOR). Forty-five minutes from Madison Square Garden, by Jack Filman. 10.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

8:00 p. m.—WEEI String Ensemble.
8:55 "The Old Painter."
9:00 NBC, Black and Gold Room Orchestra.
9:30 Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
9:45 Organ recital.
10:00 New England Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, Robert R. Ripley, "Believe It or Not," cartoonist.
11:00 Jesters, male trio.
11:15 Companions Orchestra.
11:30 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra, direction of Harry Horlick; male quartet.
12:30 NBC, Family Party: "1931 Automobile Show," Graham McNamee; Brigadiers Quartet; Frank Black's Orchestra.
1:00 NBC, "Adventures of Sherlock Holmes." "The Musgrave Ritual."
1:30 "Hard-Boiled Henessey."
2:00 R. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Children's story program.
5:30 Stocks; agricultural markets; time; weather.
6:03 Statler organ, Manuel DeHaan.
6:30 Tom Clines's Statler Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook.
7:45 Lou Bonick's Orchestra.
8:00 Sketchbook Program.
8:15 Recorded vocal duo.
9:30 NBC, Sam Lanin's Orchestra; male trio; soloist.
9:00 NBC, Victor Young's Orchestra; Abbie Mitchell, contralto; male trio.
9:30 NBC, "Real Folks" sketch.
10:00 NBC, Rochester Civic Orchestra; Marguerita Watts, soprano soloist.
10:30 NBC, "Empire Builders" sketch.
11:00 Time; weather; temperature.
11:04 Edward McEnelly's Orchestra; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 CBS, Bookhouse Story Time.
5:45 Dance Program; time.
6:00 "Yankee Network Salute to Advertising"; soloists; vocal duo; orchestra.
6:30 Insurance Financiers Orchestra.
6:45 Shepard Stores Melodists.
7:00 "Silver Piper"; organ novelty.
7:15 CBS, Vagabonds String Ensemble.
7:30 CBS program.
7:45 Dance orchestra.
8:00 CBS, "New World Symphony Orchestra."
8:15 CBS, Adelyn Hood, soprano; Vernon Dalhart, tenor; male quartet.
8:30 CBS, "Arabesque" sketch.
9:00 CBS, "The Three Bakers": male trio.
9:30 CBS, "An Evening in Paris"; soloists; male quartet; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; quartet; soloist.
10:30 CBS, Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Heywood Broun.
11:30 Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
12:00 Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—Frank Mahler, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

4:30 p. m.—Quincy Musical Hour.
5:30 Fishermen's Program.
5:45 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 Organ recital; temperature; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Radio Household Institute.
11:30 a. m.—NBC, "Sweet and Low Down."
12:00 Noon—NBC, "On Wings of Song."
2:00 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
2:30 p. m.—NBC, Edna Wallace Hopper.
3:30 p. m.—NBC, "Golden Gems"; soloists; orchestra.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—Metropolitan Stage Show.
12:35 p. m.—Grover Whalen, speaking at Advertising Club.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, United States Navy Band.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 Noon—Studio and musical.
2:30 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:30 p. m.—WNAC Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

MOTOR LAWS URGED BY MISSOURI CLUB

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Plans for formation of a state highway patrol, and licensing of automobile drivers, are being made by the Automobile Club of Missouri and will be presented to the 1931 Legislature.

The Grafton Galleries

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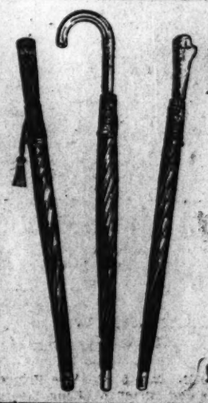
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MUSICIANS FEEL HEAVY HANDS OF PROGRESS IN ART

(Continued from Page 1)

he new fangled machines designed to st type or cast type-bars. For a few years the laugh was on their side, but improvements in the linotype became so marked that the printing industry gradually changed over, so far as composition was concerned, from a hand to a machine basis.

None of these shifts, and the many others like them in other trades, struck with anything like the swiftness with which the "canning" of music in talking pictures, hit professional musicians. Because they had nothing like the time for adjustment that other handicraft workers have had in similar circumstances, their present position makes them subject for a special sympathy. When, a short two years ago, it was found practical to send out 100 or more films simultaneously, each carrying the record of a single performance by an orchestra providing the accompaniment of a play or an operetta, the order went through the land to discharge the film theater bands as fast as the sound projection apparatus could be installed and the musicians' contracts could be concluded.

No one took the situation seriously at first, musicians or public. The first talking pictures were curiosities, so far as artistic quality was concerned. Their raucous noises, both in the form of music and dialogue, earned them the derisive name of "squawkies." Persons of sensibility, it was generally agreed, would not endure such hideous sounds in the name of entertainment. But this mechanical defect was soon corrected, for the whole radio industry was involved, and all its engineering talent was bent toward solving the problem of achieving a pleasing quality in the amplification of voice and music.

This solution was found in new types of amplifiers; the recording of sound in the motion picture studios was perfected, and today the recordings of orchestral scores are reproduced mechanically with a quality that open-minded musicians admit is excellent.

So the talkies repeated the history of the linotype, living down the ridicule caused by the poor work done in the new way in the early days, by finally achieving the first-rate results hoped for by the inventors.

System Has Advantages

But it is not the satisfactory reproduction of an orchestral selection that is at the real basis of the success of the talking pictures with their musical accompaniments. The actual factor involved is that element of possible multiplication of a single recording. Communities that have never heard symphonic music, except by radio, may now hear orchestral accompaniments with their film operas that only a few large cities can afford in the form of endowed bands.

Here, then, is the economic factor involved. The musician will say that a recording is not the original, and never has for the listener the spontaneous effect of music that he hears in the making. True, but recording of that performance is better than none so far as the public is concerned. And so the public, with the improvement of quality in the "canned" music of the films, has accepted, and is supporting, the new form of entertainment.

That is the story as far as small communities are concerned. In the larger centers, where the public is more exacting, it has become clear that audiences in first-class theaters are not content exclusively with recorded music. So part of the former program of band and organ music has been restored in many film houses. In some degree this has lightened the burden of unemployment that the talking pictures suddenly thrust upon the musicians.

But other factors have been at work, so far-reaching were the effects of that invention whereby sound and sight may be synchronized in a motion picture studio recording. The silent films had already made their inroads upon the regular theaters, and one by one they closed or went over to pictures. These changes meant that the house orchestra was dismissed, usually, or reduced in number of players.

Where Unions Enter In

When the talking pictures came there was at first a rage for showing off the new medium in all its possibilities, and many musical comedies were filmed, singers were brought from the operatic stage for screen operettas, and even dramas were played against an incessant musical background. Having music all the time in recorded form, the managers of many houses felt that theater musicians could be dispensed with. Thousands of players were thrown out of work, and unless they found other employment have only in part made their reëntry.

A further difficulty arose in the regular theaters when, with the object of reducing expenses in a day of growing cost and increasing competition, they sought to engage musicians for only the engagements of musical shows. To protect themselves, the musicians' unions insisted on contracts providing that a minimum number of players be kept on the pay roll in all theaters that require musicians at any time during the season. The theaters in the larger cities adjusted themselves to these demands by setting apart certain houses by agreement for the musical shows, and using them to carry this contract arrangement. But in the smaller cities, where musical shows come infrequently the managers maintained that they could not afford to meet the union terms. Disputes of this sort are now in process of adjustment in several cities of the United States.

Aggravating the situation for the musicians displaced by "canned" music is the unemployment situation. There appears to be no means of absorbing all the out-of-work players even temporarily, it is declared, into other fields that offer incomes at all on a par with those they have been getting from their playing. A difficult and acute problem in adjustment, then, is presented by the competition of the machine with the hand worker in the musical field.

PRINCESS ROYAL HAS PASSED ON

LONDON, Jan. 5 (AP)—The Princess Royal, eldest sister of King George, passed on here yesterday.

Princess Louise, who held the title of Princess Royal which is conferred upon the oldest daughter of the sovereign, was a daughter of King Edward VII. Although little before the public, for she had no liking for outward show, she was nevertheless always popular with the people who liked her democratic views. Some years ago she married the Earl of Macduff, a marriage that was popular though opposed at first by Queen Victoria owing to the fact that the Earl was not of royal blood. At the time of the marriage the Earl received the title of Duke of Fife. The Princess was a great lover of music and the theater.

Public by Its Indifference, Even Laudation, Encourages Police to Use 'Third Degree'

(Continued from Page 1)

pressed by Carl S. Stern and Walter Pollak, lawyers who acted as counsel for the city in the City Trust case scandal in New York, and who are now accumulating for the commission an enormous amount of material on the lawless acts of government officials as experts.

It is public opinion which controls the matter, and lawlessness, carried to the extreme of torture in "third degree" methods, will last, they believe, until there is a steady pressure of sober, determined public opinion against it. The findings of the Kenyon subcommittee, which may be sensational, and which undoubtedly will be the most exhaustive ever made of the matter, are likely to have a tremendous effect on mass thought in this connection.

Not Easy to Get Rid of It

Lawyers have no illusion that it will be easy to take the torture chamber out of present American legal methods. The blunt fact is, like it or not, that too many people want it there.

"The newspapers reflect public opinion, or perhaps more accurately, the prevailing emotional state of the public," said a committee of the American Bar Association which investigated the subject in 1930, "and, reflecting that, most newspapers are quick to applaud the most outrageous lawlessness of the police if it gets the desired results, and are venomous in denouncing an officer who uses the same methods on one whose situation or personality happens to touch the sentimental chord."

The bar association committee concluded that the "third degree" is "in use almost everywhere, if not everywhere, in the United States."

The attitude in which the Kenyon subcommittee is approaching the matter can be gathered from a further statement from the judge himself.

"To stoop to lawless methods," he said, "is not and never can be the way to meet lawlessness. Instead of that, it encourages lawlessness by lowering the law to the plane of the criminal. Lawless methods are in themselves a confession that the regular instrumentalities of justice cannot meet the problem. The guilty man is as much entitled to his constitutional rights as the innocent man. We cannot have one rule for the guilty and another for the innocent."

Entire Field Studied

Messrs. Pollak and Stern are making a survey of the whole literature on the subject; are carrying out field work with two able investigators; are analyzing every case that has been taken to the appellate courts on this issue in the past five years, and are also running down leads presented by private groups within a limited range. At Harvard, Prof. Zechariah Chaffee Jr. is surveying the field of unfair prosecutions, free speech and similar matters.

"So far as the Mooney-Billings case falls into line, it will be examined, but we are interested in principles rather than cases," Mr. Pollak said in answer to a question on this case.

The study is being pushed into a much wider field than mere "third degree" lawlessness, but it is felt that the same lowered morale that permits a secret inquisition is responsible for other illegal actions of government officials. A disheartening factor, as investigators see it, is the applause which the public often lends to such lawless acts.

Most Chicago newspapers, for example, applauded recent raids or "round ups" which had no warrant in law.

"The boldness with which sheriffs, police and state attorneys practice this lawlessness is astonishing," the bar association committee reported. It recalls that in 1927 out of 211,617 arrests in Chicago, 137,275 were dismissed for lack of evidence, with higher figures in 1928 and 1929.

How to Meet the Situation

The story of horror and brutality surrounding modern America's use of the "third degree" methods as disclosed in facts found by the Kenyon subcommittee is too long and too infamous to go into in full. The question arises of the best way of meeting the situation. As to this, the direction in which the Kenyon investigators are going is fairly well established.

They will not fight the "third degree" on idealistic grounds. They will not even attack it on humanitarian grounds, except incidentally. They will attempt to prove, and muster an unprecedented array of facts in the process, that the "third degree" and other lawless methods should be abolished simply and solely because they defeat their own ends. Lawless methods make it easier for criminals and harder for law enforcement.

Ziang Sung Wan was a Chinese "taken into custody" Feb. 1, 1924, in New York but not "arrested" till Feb. 9. After being held incommunicado and lawlessly as a murder suspect for eight days he was brought to Washington and subjected to a form of torture, consisting of continuous questioning and deprivation of sleep. Finally he consented to sign the "confession" which police authorities held out to him.

Whether Ziang was ever guilty will never be known. He was discharged by the unanimous decision of the Supreme Court, to which the case was taken, because "a confession obtained by compulsion," in the words of Mr. Justice Brandeis, "must be excluded."

This is only one of thousands of such convictions which have been reversed by higher courts in recent years simply because of the lawless methods too often employed. A study of such reversals—of criminals going free sometimes, merely because of sympathy worked up among juries over alleged brutality by police—is being made by the Kenyon subcommittee.

One writer has pointed out a singularly high reversal rate of criminal cases in Chicago, for example. From 1900 to 1910 approximately 37 per cent of all criminal cases appealed were reversed; between 1919-1926 the ratio was 36.6 per cent, while in the last 10 volumes of the Illinois reports 40.7 per cent of the convictions appealed were upset! This contrasts with the normal 15 per cent in New York and Massachusetts.

In Chicago the result seems to be due to sensational methods used by police prosecutors, with the aid often of lower court judges, who are eager to convict criminals in cases which the public will hear about, and who are utterly indifferent to the inevitable reversal because of lawless methods, about which the public rarely inquires.

"Third degree" methods, it is believed, are due in large part to police inefficiency. Undoubtedly charges of "third degree" methods have freed may guilty men in court, and thereby defeated their own ends, and also they have reacted unfavorably against the police themselves.

"Probably the 'third degree' has been the chief factor," declares that bar association committee, "in bringing about the present attitude of hostility on the part of a considerable proportion of the population toward the police, and the very general failure of a large element of the people to aid or coöperate with the police in maintaining law and order."

'SHELL-HOLE' VILLAGE HOUSES 3000 TUNISIANS

(Continued from Page 1)

calf, a donkey, and chickens, as well as for the proprietor's household. Some of the chambers open off the floor of the pit, but others are placed at a higher level in the perpendicular walls and are reached by climbing a staircase or ladder of stone embedded in the wall.

In addition to a bedchamber for the master of the house and quarters for the womenfolk, there is often a room which serves as workshop, in which is installed a primitive loom. Another chamber serves as a kitchen, and still others provide storage space for the owner's reserve supply of dates and olive oil. Dates may be kept, after drying, for a year or even two years. The great earthern jars in which oil is stored, in their subterranean chamber, remind one strongly of Ali-Baba's cave. Each house, or warren, as it might be called, has a kind of cistern to catch rain-water, which is kept carefully locked, as fresh water is none too plentiful.

These underground rooms provide not only living quarters, but workshops for the craftsmen. In one of them a primitive olive oil factory is installed. In this large cavernous chamber a heavy millstone is dragged around a receptacle into which the olives are poured. The motive power is provided by a camel. The proprietor of the factory is especially proud of a lock which he has devised for the door of his establishment, which is opened by a wooden key about 15 or 20 inches long, somewhat resembling a child's spade. It may take about 10 minutes to unlock the door, but this does not matter in Matmata.

Two French officials, an engineer and a doctor, are in charge of the administration of this territory which, with its several villages, comprises a population of about 15,000. The engineer, in addition to looking after the roads, acts as Justice of the Peace.

MEMORIAL TO DR. SUN

NANKING (AP)—A granite pagoda costing $250,000 is to be erected at the top of Purple Mountain in memory of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, 220 feet high and have 15 stories. At every floor facing the stairs will be marble slabs setting forth Sun's "Three people's principles."

HOOVER STANDS FIRM AGAINST SPECIAL SESSION

(Continued from Page 1)

session. To speed the deliberations Republican leaders have agreed to refrain from political debate and to confine their remarks strictly to legislation before their respective chambers.

Beside the supply bills a group of other issues and political factors obtrude to obstruct the Administration's path in avoiding a special session. The dismissal by the new Federal Power Commission of the chief accountant and solicitor of the old board, and the uncovering of the fact that Robert H. Lucas, executive director of the Republican National Committee, had opposed the reelection of George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, has opened the way for the special session advocates to consume much time in debate on these subjects.

In the power commission controversy they are demanding a recall of the confirmation of three members who voted to dismiss the two employees, although admitting the questionable legality of such proceeding, and in the issue over Mr. Lucas they are pressing the Senate Campaign Fund Investigating Committee to make an extended inquiry into the financial affairs of the Republican National Committee.

Two Vigorous Campaigns

There has also developed during the last few weeks two active drives for projects, both of which are vigorously opposed by the Administration. One calls for the cash payment to the 3,500,000 World War veterans of the full amount of the deferred bonus certificates they hold and the other the making of a direct federal appropriation of a large amount for relief of the unemployed.

Bills have already been introduced on both questions. On the former John N. Garner (D.), Representative from Texas, minority floor leader, has the chief measure, and on the latter David I. Walsh (D.), Senator from Massachusetts, has offered a bill calling for a $100,000,000 grant. To support this project the Democrats and insurgents put through a resolution directing the Senate Appropriations Committee to summon Red Cross and government officials for questioning concerning conditions among the needy.

Both these problems would enormously increase the probable Treasury deficit and, as the President has already stated, would operate to disturb financial conditions and retard economic recovery.

The report of the President's Law Enforcement Commission and the recently formulated four-system agreement entered into by the major eastern railroads may come before the legislators and are full of debatable phases.

On the Muscle Shoals and "lame duck" issues slow progress is being made in reaching an agreement between the two chambers. Republican leaders are confident that if the appropriation bills are disposed of by the middle of February, these two measures will be acted upon.

Facing as he does a personally and politically hostile congressional situation, the President is prepared to challenge the opposition with a direct appeal to the people. He has every confidence that the country as a whole, industry, commerce and business, is vigorously opposed to a special session and that in a test between his policies and the obstructive tactics of the congressional opposition he will be the victor.

It is not the President's intention of provoking, or even replying to the usual run of congressional belligerency. But he is determined to resist undue demands upon the Treasury and such attacks upon the Administration as are contemplated in a critical resolution offered by the Senate opposition several weeks ago.

SCION OF JAPAN VISITS CHILE

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 3 (By U. P.)—Marqus Tokugawa, of the Japanese imperial family, was presented to President Ibañez today by Yasusaburo Mori, Japanese Minister to Chile.

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MARSHALL & SNELGROVE

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

MAROONS TAKE DIVISION LEAD

Defeat Boston to Pass Canadiens—Toronto Wins and Ties for Second Place

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING
UNITED STATES DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Boston	12	2	5	63	41	26
Chicago	10	2	6	45	28	22
Rangers	8	4	7	51	43	20
Detroit	8	3	7	46	36	19
Philadelphia	1	1	18	30	85	3

CANADIAN DIVISION

Montreal	10	2	6	42	39	22
Canadiens	9	3	5	48	40	21
Toronto	9	3	6	40	38	21
Americans	7	6	6	33	37	20
Ottawa	8	1	13	37	58	11

RESULTS JAN. 3

Montreal 5, Boston 3.
Toronto 2, Canadiens 1.
Ottawa 5, Philadelphia 4 (overtime).

RESULTS JAN. 4

Americans 5, Philadelphia 0.
Detroit 2, Chicago 1.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Jan. 5—By a count of 2 to 1 the Detroit Falcons defeated the Chicago Black Hawks in a National Hockey League game before 10,000 at the Chicago Stadium here last night. The visitors played a stubborn defensive game with no scoring for two periods, and then scored goals in the third before the Hawks could rally.

Ebbie Goodfellow, the league's leading scorer, was effectively checked by the locals, though he figured in the passing that resulted in the first goal, scored by Aurie. The assist was given to Sorrell, the time being 4m. 10s. Five minutes later Lewis scored unassisted for the Falcons.

Though they kept the puck in visiting territory most of the evening, the Hawks found Dolson, Detroit goalie, hard to beat. One finally went by him when only 1m. 10s. remained to play, Cook scoring over the prone forms of the Detroit goalie and other players sprawled on the ice. The summary:

DETROIT		CHICAGO
Borrell, Lewis, McCabe, lw		rw, Ingram, Couture, March
Goodfellow, Hay, Fredrickson, c		c, DesJardins, Cook, Ripley
Aurie, Cooper, Filmore, rw		lw, Arbour, Adams, Gottselig
Noble, McInenly, Hicks, ld		rd, Wentworth, Dutkowski
Rockburn, Evans, rd		ld, Abel, Graham, Bostrom
Dolson, g		g, Gardiner

Score—Detroit Falcons 2, Chicago Black Hawks 1. Goals—Aurie and Lewis for Detroit; Cook for Chicago. Assist—Sorrell for Detroit. Time—Three 20m. periods. Referees—F. J. Ion and Gerald Goodman.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 — The New York Americans exercised their attacks effectively at the expense of the Philadelphia Quakers here last night, winning easily by a score of 5 to 0.

Team play accounted for practically all of the scores, even where no actual assists were allowed. On the second attack of the American forwards, Patterson got a pass from Dutton and scored the initial goal.

Three more came to the locals in the second session, with Burch launching most of the attacks. He got the first himself, Dutton was the scorer, in combination with Emms, for the second, while Norman Himes, receiving a pass at center ice from Sheppard, skated clear to the goal mouth to score the last.

The third group of American forwards accounted for the final goal, Hughes scoring on passes by Carson and Massecar. The summary:

N. Y. AMERICANS		PHILADELPHIA
Emms, Sheppard, Massecar, McVeigh, lw		rw, Kilres, Barton, McCalman
Burch, Himes, Hughes, c		c, Milks, Lowrey, Hutton
Patterson, McVeigh, Carson, rw		lw, Howe, Jarvis, Lyons
Ayres, Brydge, Dutton, ld		rd, McKinnon, Shields
Dutton, Simpson, rd		ld, Coulson, McKinnon
Worters, g		g, Cude

Score—Americans 5, Philadelphia 0. Goals—Patterson, Burch, Dutton, Himes, Hughes for Americans. Assists—Dutton, Emms, Massecar, Carson for Americans. Referees—B. R. Corbeau and Eusebe Daigneault. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL, Jan. 5 — A third-period rally, during which they scored four goals, three of them within six minutes of the start and the second and third only two seconds apart, enabled the Montreal Maroons to overtake the Boston Bruins in a National Hockey League game, here, on Saturday night, and their 5-to-3 victory enabled them to take first place in the standing of the Canadian group. Although the visitors led, 3 to 1, at the end of the second period, play had been fairly even, but Thompson, in the Bruins' goal, was spectacular, and turned back a number of attacks that appeared to be headed for goals. Each team counted in the first period, Clapper and Trottier on individual efforts 33 seconds apart, but in the second Boston added two, Chapman scoring midway through the period and Clapper beating Kerr on a pass from Hitchman 15 seconds before the period ended.

Ward scored on McVicar's pass within four minutes of the start of the third period, and then Stewart scored two fast goals, both on passes from Smith. This gave the locals the lead, and they dropped back to defensive hockey. The Bruins attacked strongly, but were held out, and two minutes from the end Ward broke away and went in to score.

For the winners Stewart, Smith, and Siebert were the best, with Ward also prominent. Thompson was the best for Boston, with Beattie, Weiland, Clapper, Gainor, and Hitchman turning in fine games. The summary:

MONTREAL		BOSTON
Trottier, Siebert, D. Roche, lw		rw, Clapper, Darragh
Phillips, Stewart, Haynes, Huggins, c		c, Beattie, Weiland, Chapman
Ward, Smith, E. Roche, rw		lw, Galbraith, Harris, Gainor
Gallagher, Boucher, M.		rd, Shore, Pratt
McVicar, Wilcox, rd		ld, Hitchman, Owen
Kerr, g		g, Thompson

Score—Montreal 5, Boston 3. Goals—Ward 2, Stewart 2, Trottier for Montreal; Clapper 2, Chapman for Boston. Assists—Smith 2, McVicar for Montreal; Hitchman for Boston. Referees—R. W. Hewitson and Vic Wagner. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5—Ottawa, in a high-scoring overtime National Hockey League match, defeated the Philadelphia Quakers at the Arena here Saturday, by a score of 5 to 4.

Both teams are last in their respective divisions of the league standing. A crowd of 2500 got plenty of thrills out of the match which was full of rough play and brilliant shots.

Finnigan and Lamb scored for Ottawa in the opening period, but Howe and Milks equalized with goals. Neither team was able to register in the second period, but Milks and Touhey each scored in the third period. The extra period was unusually exciting with H. Kilrea and Lamb each scoring for the visitors, while Lyons got one just before the match ended. The summary

OTTAWA		PHILADELPHIA
H. Kilrea, Cox, Touhey, lw		rw, W. Kilrea, Barton, McCalman
Lamb, Grosvenor, c		c, Milks, Drury, Lowrey
Finnigan, Gagne, rw		lw, Howe, Jarvis, Lyons
Alex Smith, Starr, ld		rd, Shields, McKinnon
Art Smith, Bourgeault, rd		ld, Coulson, McKinnon
Connell, g		g, Cude

Score—Ottawa 5, Philadelphia 4. Goals—Lamb 2, Finnigan, Touhey, and H. Kilrea for Ottawa; Milks 2, Lyons, Howe for Philadelphia. Assists—Finnigan 2, Touhey, Bourgeault for Ottawa; W. Kilrea 2, Howe 2, for Philadelphia. Referees—Eusebe Daigneault and E. R. Corbeau. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10 minutes overtime.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Jan. 5—By defeating the Montreal Canadiens, 2 to 1, in a game that produced more speed than any other in recent years, and which saw the locals protect a one-goal margin through the last 30 minutes, despite a strong attack by the visitors, the Maple Leafs tied the losers for second place in the standing of the Canadian group of the National Hockey League here on Saturday night. Previous to the game the Canadiens shared the leadership with Montreal, but the latter's victory over Boston gave them the leadership.

The game attracted a record attendance, hundreds being turned away, and it was thrilling from start to finish. Jackson scored for the Leafs late in the first period but S. Mantha tied the score after seven minutes' play in the second, while Bailey notched the winning goal three minutes later. In the closing period Canadiens staged a strong attack with four and then five forwards in action but could not score. Chabot made a number of brilliant saves, but the rest of the locals clung closely to their checks. Both defenses were rugged and used their bodies at every opportunity but they could not slow up the attack. The back-checking of the forwards of both teams was a feature and as a result the attacks were largely of an individual nature and play rushed from one to the other continually. The summary:

MAPLE LEAFS		CANADIENS
Cotton, Jackson, lw		rw, Gagnon, Larochelle, Wasnie
Blair, Primeau, c		c, Morens, Lepine
Bailey, Conacher, Jenkins, rw		lw, Joliat, G. Mantha, Mondou
Day, ld		rd, S. Mantha, Leduc
Clancy, Horner, rd		ld, Burke, McCaffrey
Chabot, g		g, Hainsworth

Score—Maple Leafs 2, Canadiens 1. Goals—Jackson and Bailey for Maple Leafs; S. Mantha for Canadiens. Assists—Day, Blair and Cotton for Maple Leafs. Referees—Odie Cleghorn and Alex Romeril. Time—Three 20m. periods.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Buffalo	14	1	6	51	29	29
Windsor	9	5	6	56	50	23
Cleveland	9	3	7	57	46	21
Detroit	9	1	9	41	42	19
London	7	3	9	34	49	17
Pittsburgh	6	4	9	44	58	16
Syracuse	6	1	14	47	66	13

RESULTS JAN. 3

Windsor 3, Buffalo 3, overtime.
Cleveland 3, London 1.
Pittsburgh 4, Detroit 2, overtime.

RESULTS JAN. 4

Detroit 3, Buffalo 1.
Syracuse 5, Windsor 4.

OLYMPICS DEFEAT BUFFALO

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Jan. 5—Despite the absence of their stalwart defenseman, Jesse Spring, and James Creighton, center, Detroit Olympics were at full speed to win, 3 to 1, over the Buffalo Bisons in an International Hockey League game here Sunday. A crowd of 3000 saw Olympics score three times in the third period. Buffalo avoided a shutout when Martin scored in the last 28 seconds of play. It was Detroit's first win over Buffalo this winter. Martin Lauder, stocky left wing player, joined the Buffalo Bisons here in time to get into the game against Olympics. Manager Roach of the Buffalo club announced that Lauder had been obtained in a trade for Roland Huard, Buffalo's veteran center.

CLEVELAND INDIANS WIN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 5—London Tecumsehs dropped a 3-to-1 verdict to the Cleveland Indians here Saturday. The game afforded Cleveland's clever right wing player, Ken Doraty, an opportunity to increase his lead in the International League scoring race. He gained one goal and one assist. Groh accounted for London's only goal. Young and Williams were the other Cleveland scorers.

WINDSOR-BUFFALO IN TIE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FORT ERIE, Ont., Jan. 5—A capacity crowd of 5500 fans saw Buffalo Bisons, International Hockey League leaders, come from behind to earn an overtime tie with Windsor Bulldogs here Saturday. The final score was 3-to-3. At one stage in the game Windsor was leading 3-to-0 and then 3-to-1. It was the first tie-game played by Buffalo in 30 contests this winter.

SYRACUSE TRIUMPHS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 5—Windsor Bulldogs found the Syracuse Stars a bit too difficult for them here Sunday, losing a 5-to-4 decision to the hard-working locals. It was Windsor's second game in as many nights, but the Bulldogs were favorites to win. Roland Huard, former Buffalo center, made his début with Syracuse.

PITTSBURGH IN OVERTIME

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 5—Detroit Olympics lost an overtime game to Pittsburgh Yellow Jackets here Saturday by a score of 4-to-2. The locals collected two goals in overtime while a Detroit player was in the penalty box.

Duluth-Chicago Play Overtime Tie

AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Chicago	11	1	6	42	26	22
Tulsa	10	1	4	51	30	20
Minneapolis	8	1	4	23	34	16
Duluth	8	1	6	29	36	16
Kansas City	4	1	6	16	18	8
Buffalo	3	1	6	18	26	6
St. Louis	0	0	11	15	46	0

RESULT JAN. 3

Duluth 1, Chicago 1, (overtime).

RESULT JAN. 4

Kansas City 4, St. Louis 1.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DULUTH, Minn, Jan. 5—After losing the opening game of the final hockey series on Duluth ice this season, Chicago Shamrocks eked out a tie score in the game here, Saturday. Brydson's goal, six minutes after Bob Davis had made the initial score at 8m. 30s., in the third period, tied up the game which went 20 minutes overtime without a score.

The Chicago team displayed a flashy attack to meet the clocklike team work of the Duluth forwards. Swift attacks by both sides kept 4000 fans alert throughout the 80 minutes.

To Timmins and Turner, rival goalies, go the most credit for the low scoring. Twice penalties found first Chicago, and then Duluth with only three active players on the ice to combat onslaughts of five opponents, but the goaltenders were equal to the pace. Davis scored when Leswick slipped the puck out of scrimmage behind Timmins' net, Brydson retaliated on a swift angle shot which slipped through the skates of several players tangled in front of Turner. The summary:

DULUTH		CHICAGO
Saundercook, Merrill, lw		rw, Wiseman, Brydson
Scott, Leswick, Mitchell, c		c, McKenzie, Denneny, Clayton
Gibson, Forslund, rw		lw, McFayden, Burns, Fuller
Langlois, ld		rd, Headley, Mulligan
Davis, Bargi, rd		ld, Taylor
Turner, g		g, Timmins

Score—Duluth 1, Chicago 1. Goals—Davis for Duluth; Brydson for Chicago. Assist—Leswick for Duluth. Referee—William O'Hara. Time—Three 20m. periods and 30m. overtime.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 5—St. Louis received its eleventh straight defeat of the season in the American Hockey League, here Sunday, when the Kansas City Pla-Mors, 1930 champions, won the first of a two-game series from the Flyers, 4 to 1. Several new faces appeared in the lineup of the reorganized Flyers, but the changes in the team's personnel failed to bring victory to the club, which has not won a game on the ice this season.

The game was close until the final period. Mike Goodman, the new left wing of the Pla-Mors, scored the first Kansas City goal on a pass from Pat Healey early in the second period. Jackson of the Flyers, taking a pass from Hill, tied the score, but the Pla-Mors pulled away near the close of the period on Ken Dunfield's goal. The third period was all in the Pla-Mors' favor, Hal Halderson, the big defense man, and Dunfield each contributing a score to the Kansas City total. The summary:

KANSAS CITY		ST. LOUIS
Goodman, Scott, McCormick, lw		rw, Jackson, Powley
Campbell, Mitchell, c		c, Acaster, Kirk
Healey, Ranger, Dunfield, rw		lw, Hill, Kendall
Halderson, ld		rd, Clarke, Goyer
McLeod, Jagunich, rd		ld, Cameron, Bothesa
Byrne, g		g, Beaume

Score—Kansas City 4, St. Louis 1. Goals—Dunfield 2, Goodman, Halderson for Kansas City; Jackson for St. Louis. Assists—Ranger 2, Healey for Kansas City; Hill for St. Louis. Referee—Eddie O'Leary. Time—Three 20m. periods.

YALE QUINTET OPENS SEASON WITH VICTORY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5—A field goal at the start of the extra period y Capt. Edward Horwitz '31, gave Yale University a brilliant 26-to-25 victory over the University of Pennsylvania here Saturday night, in the opening game of the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League season.

The score was tied 24 to 24 beginning the extra five-minute period, until Horwitz dribbled almost the entire length of the floor to put his team ahead with a well-aimed field goal. Penn's only score in the extra session was made by M. C. McNiff '32, on a foul toss.

Stewart Patterson '31 of Yale and McNiff of Penn., were the high scorers of the contest, each accounting for eight points. The summary:

YALE		PENN.
Horwitz, Beane, lf		rf, Peterson
Booth, rf		lf, Tanseer
Patterson, c		c, Sander
McGowan, lg		rf, Prager, McNiff
O'Neill, Horwitz, rg		lf, Ulrich, Hale

Score—Yale University 26, University of Pennsylvania 25. Goals from floor—Horwitz 3, Beane 2, Booth 3, Patterson 2 for Yale; McNiff 3, Sander 3, Tanseer 2, Ulrich 2 for Pennsylvania. Goals from foul—Patterson 4, Beane 2, Booth, McGowan for Yale; Tanseer 2, McNiff 2, Prager for Pennsylvania. Referee—Frank Brennan. Umpires—Frank Ferguson and David Tobey.

YALE AND TORONTO PLAY OVERTIME TIE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 5—The local college hockey season was brought to an end on Saturday evening, when those perennial rivals, Yale University and the University of Toronto, met on the ice at Madison Square Garden. The result was a tie at 2 to 2.

Toronto was the outstanding team in the first period, scoring twice in rapid succession, while Yale occupied a similar place in the second, also making its two goals only a few minutes apart.

The balance of the game, however, found both teams better on defense than attack, though the Canadians had many opportunities to score that were foiled chiefly by the brilliant goaltending of Franklin Farrell '31, the Yale veteran, who equaled the feats of many of the professionals. The summary:

YALE		TORONTO
McLennan, Todd, A. S. Cookman, lw		rw, Harley, Ferguson
Nelson, Mills, J. Cookman, c		c, Stewart, Bell, Ferguson
Fletcher, Bostwick, Stoddard, Breckenridge, rw		lw, Murray, Leake, Lenahan
Winter, Breckenridge, ld		rd, Smillie
Muhlfeld, Iglehart, Breckenridge, rd		ld, Dewar
Farrell, g		g, Funsten

Score—Yale 2, Toronto 2. Goals—J. Cookman, Fletcher for Yale; Dewar, Smillie for Toronto. Assists—Stoddard, McLennan for Yale. Referees—Moylan McDonnell and Edward French. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Baldwin Wallace 38, John Carroll, 24.
Brigham Young 31, Cincinnati 27.
Brooklyn 28, Cooper Union 16.
Carnegie Tech 36, Western Reserve 22.
Chicago 44, Ohio Wesleyan 27.
C. C. N. Y. 60, Ursinus 23.
DePauw 41, Wabash 23.
Duquesne 41, St. Mary's 17.
Fordham 34, Niagara 18.
Furman 36, Atlanta A. C. 34.
Georgia 31, South Carolina 14.
Kansas 38, Colorado 25.
Kansas State 37, Colorado College 32.
Kentucky 53, Clemson 21.
Loyola (Chicago) 43, N. D. State 8.
Minnesota 32, Carleton 24.
Montclair A. C. 37, Davis-Elkins 29.
New York 35, Rutgers 26.
Northeastern 48, Newport N. T. S. 37.
Northwestern 36, Notre Dame 17.
Rochester 37, Toronto 30.
Stevens 47, Newark Engineering 25.
St. Josephs 34, Seton Hall 27.
St. Louis 34, Arkansas 18.
Superior 33, St. Olaf 31.
Temple 34, Georgia Tech 30.
Vanderbilt 42, Mid-Tennessee 7, 20.
West Point 36, Princeton 26.
Wittenberg 37, Alabama 24.
Yale 36, Pennsylvania 26.
Wooster 53, Findlay 35.

ONTARIO HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Stratford	3	0	0	11	7	6
Galt	3	0	0	7	3	6
Guelph	2	0	0	5	3	4
Niagara Falls	0	0	2	4	7	0
Kitchener	0	0	2	3	14	0
Oshawa	0	0	3	3	5	0

RESULT JAN. 3

Guelph 3, Niagara Falls 2.

SHAWKEY TO COACH JERSEY CITY

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP)—Bob Shawkey, former major league righthander and manager last season of the New York Yankees, Saturday signed a contract to coach the Jersey City club of the International League.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Princeton 5, Amherst 1.
St. Mary's 2, Crescent A. C. 2.
Toronto 3, Yale 2.

Eagles Capture Pair of Victories

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Springfield	13	0	2	68	30	26
Providence	9	3	4	51	33	21
New Haven	6	3	10	29	53	14
Philadelphia	5	1	10	36	43	11
Boston	5	0	12	37	62	10

RESULTS JAN. 3

New Haven 3, Boston 1.
Providence 5, Springfield 4.

RESULT JAN. 4

New Haven 1, Philadelphia 0.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 5—Before the largest crowd of the season here the Providence Reds defeated the league-leading Springfield Indians, 5 to 4, at the West Side Arena Saturday night. It was the second defeat of the week for the Indians, who had won 13 successive games before losing to Philadelphia last Tuesday night.

The Reds and the Indians were tied at two-all at the beginning of the third period. Heximer scored to give the home team a 3-to-2 lead, but goals by Hart and Harrington followed to put the Reds out front by 4 to 3. A goal by Heller tied the score again, then Hart registered on a pass from Vail to give Providence the winning goal with less than two minutes to play.

Frank Waite returned to the Springfield lineup. Waite was with the Boston Tigers last season and was a member of the New York Rangers up until a few days ago. William Wilson, from the Toronto amateur ranks, made his professional debut here Saturday, sparing on the Springfield defense.

PROVIDENCE		SPRINGFIELD
Harrington, Hart, lw		rw, Heller, Saunders, Grant
Cook, A. Giroux, Gaudreault, c		c, Waite, Starr, Maracle
Carson, G. Giroux, Cormier, rw		lw, Heximer, Benson
Vail, Desmarais, ld		rd, Siebert, Wilson
Lesieur, Desmarais, rd		ld, Callighen, Wilson
Murray, g		g, Moore

Score—Providence 5, Springfield 4. Goals—Hart 2, A. Giroux, Cook, Harrington for Providence; Saunders, Benson, Heximer, Heller for Springfield. Assists—G. Giroux 2, Vail 2, Gaudreault for Providence; Waite 2 for Springfield. Referees—W. J. Stewart and F. A. Synnott. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 5—The New Haven Eagles, scoring once in the second period and playing defensively throughout the remainder of the game, defeated the Philadelphia Arrows, 1 to 0, here Sunday night in a game that was marked by slow hockey except in the second period, when the New Haven goal was scored and when most of the real scoring threats came.

Billy Boucher scored the game's only goal and thus gave the third-place Eagles a victory. His goal came late in the second period and was made on a pretty play that resulted from some brilliant team-play on the part of Boucher and Chouinard. Boucher took the puck down the ice and passed it to Chouinard just before reaching the Arrows' goal. Chouinard passed back to Boucher who drew Roberts out of the net and pushed the puck into the cage for an all-important score. One of the feats of the game was the brilliant performance of Goaltender Jakie Forbes of New Haven, who made 56 stops to Roberts' 24. The summary:

NEW HAVEN		PHILADELPHIA
Convey, Chouinard, Neville, lw		rw, Buckles, Elliott, Bradley
Burmister, Keating, c		c, Andrews, Anderson, Conroy, Garrett
Kuhn, Boucher, rw		lw, Hudson, King
Speyer, Jeremiah, ld		rd, Coulter, Paulhus
Radley, Himes, rd		ld, Nichols, Paulhus
Forbes, g		g, Roberts

Score—New Haven 1, Philadelphia 0. Goal—Boucher, for New Haven. Assist—Chouinard, for New Haven. Referees—W. J. Stewart and Carl Jacobs. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Inability to beat Jackie Forbes, New Haven goalie, cost the Boston Tigers a Canadian-American Hockey League game by the score of 3 to 1 at the Boston Garden Saturday night. Throughout the entire game the locals were strong on the attack and gave Forbes the opportunity to establish a new league record of 72 stops, of which many were exceedingly difficult.

New Haven opened the scoring in the first period when Billy Boucher converted a pass from a faceoff near the Tiger net, Neville making the pass. With the Tigers pressing, Chris Speyer broke clear with the puck and gave Grant no chance. Roy Burmister scored the third Eagle goal on a pass from Boucher. The only Boston goal came from Boyd's stick in the second period with Burke getting the assist. The summary:

NEW HAVEN		BOSTON
Convey, Boucher, Keating, lw		rw, Boyd, Taylor
Burmister, Jeremiah, Neville, c		c, Burke, Runge, Conacher
Kuhn, Chouinard, rw		lw, Loucks, McNeill, Wilson
Speyer, Pringle, ld		rd, Foster, Brander
Radley, Himes, rd		ld, Mackey, Brander
Forbes, g		g, Grant

Score—New Haven 3, Boston 1. Goals—Boucher, Speyer, Burmister for New Haven; Boyd for Boston. Assists—Neville, Boucher for New Haven. Burke for Boston. Referees—M. E. Davin and Carl Jacobs. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES NAMED FOR OLYMPICS

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Jan. 5 (AP)—The third Olympic Winter Games Committee, which includes leaders of amateur sport in the United States, met here Saturday to make financial plans and to formulate policies governing the holding of the games here Feb. 4 to 13, 1932.

Special committees on finance and motion pictures at the games were named. Murray Hulbert of New York City, member of the American Olympic Association, was chosen chairman of the motion pictures committee, which includes also A. C. Gilbert of New Haven, Conn., and T. Harvey Ferris of Utica.

The finance committee comprises Avery Brundage of Chicago, president of the American Olympic Association, and of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States; Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Hulbert, Mr. Ferris, A. Jocelyn, H. Magrath and Gustavus T. Kirby, of New York City; Assemblyman Fred L. Porter, Crown Point, N. Y.; Harry Wade Hicks, Lake Placid Club; I. H. Griswold, Plattsburgh, and Willis Wells and F. B. Guild, Lake Placid. All branches of winter sport were represented.

MONTREAL A. A. SEXTET WINS

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 5 (AP)—The Montreal Athletic Association sextet, world amateur hockey champions, conquered the Atlantic City Sea Gulls Saturday night by a score of 5 to 2.

COLLEGE POLO RESULT

Squadron C 4, West Point 3½.

BROOKLYN POLOISTS OPEN WITH VICTORY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 5—Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club made a brilliant début in the metropolitan indoor polo circuit championship at Squadron C Armory, Brooklyn, Saturday, when it defeated the Governors Island team, headed by Lieut. McDowell Jones, 11½ to 7½. The winners were in receipt of 1-goal handicap, and though the soldiers made this up and led by 1 goal at half time, the play of Warren Sackman for the winners in the second half, tipped the scale heavily in the other direction. The summary:

	BROOKLYN RIDING AND DRIVING CLUB	GOVERNORS ISLAND
No. 1	Carl J. Pflug	Lieut. Alexander George
2	Earl B. Hopper	Lieut. C. H. Haskell
3	Warren A. Sackman	Lieut. McDowell Jones

Score—Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club 11½, Governors Island 7½. Goals—Pflug 5, Sackman 5, Hopper, by handicap 1 for Brooklyn; Haskell 4, Jones 2, George, pony for Governors Island. Fouls — Sackman against Brooklyn; Haskell against Governors Island. Referee—John Wallace. Time—Four 7½m. chukkers.

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Arsenal	15	5	2	68	32	35
Sheffield Wed.	15	5	5	66	40	35
Derby County	12	7	5	55	37	31
Aston Villa	12	7	6	72	34	31
Portsmouth Town	10	9	5	53	40	29
West Ham United	11	6	7	56	40	28
Middlesbrough	11	4	10	51	41	26
Sheffield United	9	7	8	50	44	25
Leicester City	11	3	10	53	57	25
Blackburn Rovers	9	6	10	53	49	24
Liverpool	9	6	10	52	49	24
Manchester City	10	4	11	40	44	24
Huddersfield Town	8	7	9	53	45	23
Chelsea	9	5	10	43	41	23
Newcastle United	9	4	11	49	53	22
Leeds United	8	4	12	49	48	20
Sunderland	6	8	10	48	60	20
Bolton Wan.	8	4	11	32	43	20
Birmingham	6	7	11	36	46	19
Grimsby Town	7	4	13	37	43	18
Blackpool	6	6	12	40	57	18
Manchester United	3	4	18	28	79	10

SECOND DIVISION

Everton	17	4	3	78	28	38
West Bromwich A.	14	5	5	53	37	33
Tottenham Hotspur	15	2	7	59	29	32
Wolverhampton W.	15	0	9	57	36	30
Preston N. E.	12	5	7	59	37	29
Burnley	12	5	7	52	47	29
Bury	12	3	9	55	48	27
Port Vale Athletic	12	3	9	45	41	27
Bradford City	11	4	9	61	40	26
Southampton	10	5	9	37	33	25
Stoke City	9	6	9	38	43	24
Oldham Athletic	10	4	11	37	46	24
Swansea Town	8	5	11	37	47	21
Charlton Athletic	8	5	11	36	51	21
Bradford City	7	6	11	33	43	20
Millwall Athletic	8	3	13	49	58	19
Plymouth Argyle	8	3	13	41	55	19
Bristol City	5	8	11	45	57	18
Notts Forest	5	8	11	45	57	18
Barnsley	6	6	12	24	45	18
Cardiff City	6	4	14	37	56	16
Reading	5	5	15	35	67	15

THIRD DIVISION—Northern Section

Lincoln City	16	3	4	54	26	35
Chesterfield	14	5	5	58	32	33
Stockport County	15	3	5	53	32	33
Tranmere Rovers	15	3	6	71	50	32
Wigan Borough	14	1	7	48	43	29
Hull City	11	6	6	54	33	28
Wrexham	12	4	7	54	39	28
Southport	12	3	8	52	37	27
Carlisle United	12	3	8	51	38	27
Gateshead	8	7	7	33	35	23
Hartlepools United	9	2	12	48	44	20
Rotherham United	7	6	10	50	53	20
Darlington	8	3	12	39	35	19
Doncaster Rovers	6	7	10	34	34	19
Rochdale	8	3	12	42	60	19
Accrington Stanley	8	2	14	47	71	18
York City	6	3	13	43	49	18
New Brighton	7	4	13	26	48	18
Halifax Town	6	5	11	27	50	17
Crewe Alexandra	8	0	14	36	56	16
Barrow	8	4	13	33	57	16
Nelson	5	5	15	25	56	15

THIRD DIVISION—Southern Section

Notts County	15	6	3	61	30	36
Crystal Palace	13	5	5	60	45	31
Northampton	12	6	5	41	25	30
Brighton	10	9	4	39	27	29
Southend United	13	2	8	47	37	28
Fulham Town	11	5	7	46	43	27
Brentford	11	4	9	37	45	26
Swindon Town	12	2	10	49	50	26
Torquay United	11	3	10	52	54	25
Bournemouth	9	6	8	42	43	24
Queen's P. Rangers	10	2	11	53	41	22
Coventry City	9	4	9	50	40	22
Exeter City	8	6	9	41	50	22
Gillingham	6	8	9	30	41	20
Clapton Orient	8	4	10	37	43	20
Luton Town	7	6	10	30	37	20
Bristol Rovers	7	6	11	41	60	20
Watford	7	5	11	42	46	19
Walsall	6	6	10	40	53	18
Thames	6	3	11	25	60	15
Newport County	6	2	10	45	69	14
Norwich City	5	4	14	27	44	14

SCOTTISH LEAGUE—FIRST DIVISION

Glasgow Rangers	16	3	3	59	19	35
Celtic	15	5	2	59	21	33
Motherwell	13	6	4	53	31	32
Partick Thistle	14	2	7	51	32	30
Hamilton Academ'ls	13	3	8	44	39	29
Heart of Midlothian	12	3	9	35	30	27
Dundee	12	3	7	46	37	27
Aberdeen	11	3	10	49	38	25
Cowdenbeath	10	5	8	34	36	25
St. Mirren	10	4	9	37	38	24
Greenock Morton	10	4	9	46	51	24
Airdrieonians	10	3	10	38	45	23
Queen's Park	8	4	10	42	42	20
Kilmarnock	9	2	13	38	41	20
Leith	8	7	11	27	51	17
Clyde	6	4	13	37	46	16
Falkirk	7	2	14	43	61	16
Hibernian	5	4	14	33	58	14
Ayr United	1	7	13	24	58	9
East Fife	2	4	17	25	73	8

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, Jan. 5—"You can't keep Arsenal out of the news," is becoming quite a catch phrase in English League soccer and it has come now to almost mean you can't keep Arsenal out of top place in the standing of the first division of the league. On Saturday, for instance, Arsenal's game with Leeds United had to be abandoned owing to fog, but still the popular "gunners" are the head of affairs in an extraordinarily advantageous position of having played three games fewer than the runnerup Sheffield Wednesday. The Wednesday, set upon winning the league championship for the third year in succession and so emulating the performance accomplished only by Huddersfield Town, took the unexpected toss Saturday against its neighbor, Sheffield United, and although still level on points with the Arsenal, has somewhat dulled prospects of ousting the London side from the lead.

All eyes are upon the Arsenal because in the long history of the league championship honors in the first division have never yet been taken south. Speculation is commencing now also upon the possibilities of Arsenal winning both the league and the English Cup, the third round for which takes place Saturday. Such a dual success has been gained twice—by Preston and Aston Villa in the days when competition in both tournaments was not nearly so fierce as now. All the same it can't be gainsaid the Arsenal men are an exceptionally fine team.

In the second division, Everton maintains a useful lead, but the most dramatic development in the standings has occurred in the southern section of the third division, where Crystal Palace has risen impressively to the position of runner-up. Lincoln City lost ground in the northern section of the third division and in the Scottish League the top team, Glasgow Rangers, widened the gap between itself and the occupants of second place, Celtic.

Playing conditions Saturday were very bad, especially in the north, and the goals were few by comparison with the heavy scoring in Christmas holiday games. The highest aggregate came in the match between West Ham United and Aston Villa, who equally shared 10 goals in the course of a weird contest played upon a surface somewhat resembling liquid glue.

OLYMPIC TRYOUT RACES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Jan. 5—To the Olympic tryout skating races here yesterday, Edward Schroeder of the Walton Arrow A. C. and Walter Mitchell of the Majestic S. C. shared honors as 15,000 fans looked on at Humboldt Park. They will represent Chicago in the United States Olympic tryouts at Lake Placid, N. Y. Schroeder won the 5000-meter Olympic event in 10m. 7 1-5s., and the class A mile in 3m. 28s. Mitchell won the 500-meter Olympic tryout in 48s., defeating William Minster of the Norwegian-American A. A. by a fifth of a second. Frank Stack of the Amphion A. C. won the Class A 440-yard race in 43 1-5s.

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England Forced to 'Follow On'

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 5—When the second test match of the present series resumed at Newlands Ground here this morning England's cricketers, doggedly contesting the rearguard action against South Africa, required 135 runs to avoid defeat by a margin of an innings and had all the wickets still intact in its second venture. Saturday the tourists scored 350 in reply to the South African's record first innings total of 513 and consequently were compelled to bat again—with a negligible hope of victory in prospect and a very grim fight for a draw. Never before have South Africa's batsmen scored so freely on a turf wicket as they have in this encounter and their success seemed to inspire the bowlers Saturday, especially Alan Bell, who completely altered the complexion of the game just when England was going strong with 200 on the board. He dismissed Leyland, Turnbull and Chapman, in rapid succession; his analysis in this bright spell being four overs, two maiden overs, six runs and three wickets.

Fortunately for the visitors, Hendren, ordinarily a free hitter, subordinated his natural inclinations to the demands of the occasion and played defensive cricket for 93 runs, at which point he was bowled by Xenophon Balaskas. The ball went onto Hendren's wicket after hitting his arm. His patient knock lasted two and one-half hours and he found boundary only eight times.

The wicket was beginning to show signs of wear when Hammond and Leyland continued England's first innings in the morning under overcast skies and the batsmen had the worse of the argument right up to the time Hammond drove the ball hard and low into the hands of MacMillan. The bowler made a good catch and Hammond returned to the pavilion to the accompaniment of the generous plaudits of the fans, who recognized the merit of his courageous innings played under a physical handicap. He made 57. Leyland then was joined by Hendren and although neither appeared comfortable—Hendren once put the ball right into Dearie's grasp, too hard, however, for the South African skipper to retain it—England's score mounted at a consistent rate to 202. Bell then smashed Leyland's wicket, and later, in the same over, dismissed Turnbull for seven and Chapman, England's skipper, before he had scored. Leyland's valuable contribution was 52.

In the following critical period, Hendren and White refused to be intimidated by Deane crowding his fieldsmen in upon them, and 36 was hoisted before the next wicket fell. This was Hendren's. He and White between them hit 74. White stepped in front of a straight delivery from Balaskas when he had 23 to his credit, but there was resistance still forthcoming, for Tate and Voce laid about them with vigor. Tate was caught by Taylor in deep field off MacMillan for 15 at 311; and Voce delighted the crowd with a couple of hearty "sixers" before being caught and bowled by Vincent for a breezy 30.

Wicketkeeper Duckworth, batting under difficulties, was leg before wicket to the same bowler without making any addition to the score. Peebles carried out his bat for seven extras and totaled 26, and the whole innings as mentioned realized 350, leaving England 163 runs behind. Deane decided to enforce his option, making the visitors "follow on," and in 40 minutes left for play, Wyatt and Hammond, batting confidently, made 16 and 7, respectively. So today, the last day of the match, England is concerned entirely with "playing out time."

BOEHM SISTERS WIN U. S. INDOOR DOUBLES

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

NEWTON, Mass., Jan. 3—Hilda and Helen M. Boehm, twin sisters from Malden, Mass., today captured the United States girls' indoor tennis doubles championship on the covered courts of the Longwood Cricket Club by defeating Mary Cutter of Winchester and Helen Fulton of Winnetka, Ill., 6—4, 8—6. The steady playing of the Malden girls won the first set for them, but when the second set got under way it was apparent that Hilda was tired as the result of her singles match earlier in the day with Katherine Winthrop. However, the twins battled for every point and pulled out a deuce set from 6—all to take the championship. This was the fifth time that the title has been won by sisters, the Palfrey girls being the other winners.

The Boehm girls advanced to the final round by defeating Mary Whittemore of Dublin, N. H., and Katherine Winthrop in the semifinal round, 6—4, 6—2. The other finalists advanced by winning a straight set match from Helen Jones, Phillips Beach, and Virginia Arnold, Brighton, at 6—1, 6—3. The summary:

UNITED STATES GIRLS' INDOOR TENNIS DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP—

Semifinal Round

Mary Cutter, Winchester, and Helen Fulton, Winnetka, Ill., defeated Helen Jones, Phillips Beach, and Virginia Arnold, Brighton, 6—1, 6—3.

Hilda and Helen M. Boehm, Malden, defeated Katherine Winthrop, Chestnut Hill, and Mary Whittemore, Dublin, N. H., 6—4, 6—2.

Final Round

Hilda and Helen M. Boehm, Malden, defeated Mary Cutter, Winchester, and Helen Fulton, Winnetka, Ill., 6—4, 8—6.

HOCKEY NOTES

HARVARD'S varsity hockey team has defeated Toronto, McGill and Queen's University sextets from Canada in succession, and that record is worthy of commendation. Harvard gets plenty of practice and it just proves that there will be United States hockey players and hockey teams fully as good as those in Canada when the players and teams have ample chance to develop.

Eddie Rodden has gone to Pittsburgh of the International League and from the New York Rangers of the National Hockey League. Rodden has had several chances in the N. H. L. but just does not appear to advantage, although he has featured in every other league in which he has played.

The Manitoba University graduates hockey team is now on the high seas bound for Europe, where it will tour for a period of about two months playing exhibition hockey games. These ventures are taking place quite often, and the Boston (Mass.) Hockey Club is feeling out the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States for a similar trip.

Herb Reaume, veteran goalie of the Boston Tigers, is tending the net for the St. Louis team in the American League. Reaume was defeated, 2 to 0, by Buffalo in his first game and the Buffalo lineup had several players from Reaume's old Tiger team of last year, including Eddie Oatman, Ponzi Contant, Clarke Heyd and Reg Mills.

THREE PLAYERS TO RANGERS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 5—Sammy McAdam, Vancouver; Maitland "Red" Conn, Portland, and Ernie Kenny of the disbanded Tacoma Tigers have departed from Pacific Coast Hockey League circles to perform in the major league for the New York Rangers. McAdam has been sold for $7500 cash. Kenny goes up for the draft price, $5000. Conn's price has not been revealed. In addition to Kenny, three other ex-Tacoma hockey players have landed jobs for the winter. Oliver Reddath, who teamed with Kenny on the Tacoma defense, and Osmundson, the hard-working right winger, will report to their new club from Vancouver. Pat Aitken goes to Portland. These deals and changes are announced as the finale of the disbanding of the Tacoma hockey team in the Pacific Coast League.

ALABAMA TEAM'S RECEPTION

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., Jan. 5 (AP)—Alabama's Crimson Tide, fresh from victory over College of State of Washington in the Rose Bowl classic, came home today amid a din of whistle blasts, trumpet blares and roaring cheers. The special train bearing the team from Pasadena, Calif., was met by thousands of students, townsfolk and football fans from elsewhere. Alabama defeated the Washington Cougars, 24 to 0. New Year's Day. The throng shouted their plaudits as the players and Coach Wallace W. Wade mounted huge wagons and were drawn through the streets in triumph by students and citizens. Behind the "victory chariots" came gayly decorated floats. On the university campus Dr. Bibb Graves, president of the Alumni Association, extended the formal welcome.

EASTERN LEAGUE EXPANDS

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP)—Two Virginia cities, Norfolk and Richmond, were admitted to membership in the Eastern Baseball League at a special meeting here yesterday, William R. Carey, president of the league, announced today. Both met all the league's requirements and had purchased franchises. The league now has a membership of six, with Albany, Allentown, Springfield and Bridgeport as the other members. Carey indicated that the circuit would operate as an eight-club league with two more cities yet to be admitted.

SPINELLA WINS BOWLING TITLE

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP)—Barney Spinella, twice holder of the American Bowling Congress all-events title, rolled up a total of 6374 pins to defeat Andy Varipapa in their 40-game bowling match at Dwyer's Broadway Academy last night. Entering the final 10-game block the score stood: Spinella, 6226. And Varipapa 6192. Spinella having a lead of 134 pins, Varipapa picked up a few pins in the opening games, but Spinella hung on gamely to outscore his opponent by 31 pins, Varipapa having a total of 6337.

CAMP AND WOODS TIE FOR LEAD

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP)—Marcel Camp of Detroit defeated Charles Seaback of Boston, 125 to 84, in 36 innings last night for his fourth straight victory in the interstate pocket billiards championship tournament. Camp's high run was 25; Seaback's 27. Arthur Woods of Pawtucket, R. I., went into a tie with Camp for the lead by defeating Bennie Allen of Kansas City, 125 to 83 in 30 innings. Woods had a high run of 41, while Allen's best cluster was 19. Odoltrio Lauri of Brooklyn defeated Arthur Church of Yonkers, 125 to 97 in 21 innings. Lauri's high run was 31; Church's 29.

BOSTON CLUBS SIGN UMPIRES

The two major league baseball clubs of Boston, the Braves and Red Sox, have each appointed an umpire to officiate during spring training games in the South. The Braves have selected Tom Dunn of Pittsburg, Mass., former Eastern League umpire, who will go direct to the Pacific Coast League when the training trip has been concluded. Francis Connolly, son of the veteran American League official, has been chosen by the Red Sox.

AUSTRALIA WINS THE SECOND TEST

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYDNEY, Australia, Jan. 5—Australia's renowned cricketers, who last summer wrested from England the "ashes," symbolic of supremacy, today gained a crushing victory here by an innings and 172 runs over the touring West Indian side in the second test match of the present series. They won the first by 10 wickets. The West Indians today gave a disappointing batting display, and were put out in the second innings for 90.

The game was actually won and lost Saturday, when Australia's first innings terminated for 369 and the West Indians were skittled out for 107 in the first innings and then lost five wickets for a meager 67 in the second. A determined fifth wicket partnership between Ponsford and Woodfull, which retrieved the situation for Australia for Thursday's poor start, was broken in the first over on Saturday, Woodfull being caught at the wicket for 58 of the 238 put on by the pair. Ponsford went on to make 183 in five hours and 48 minutes. It was a flawless innings.

In spite of the rain, which prevented any play on the second day, the Friday wicket was in splendid order when the West Indians came in to bat. But the subtle "Googlies" of C. V. Grimmett, who took five wickets for 54, and the disconcerting pace off the pitch of A. G. Fairfax, who captured three for 19, proved to be more than the visitors could cope with, and they were speedily all out. The top-scorer was I. Barrow with 17.

Obliged to bat again 260 runs behind, the West Indians were routed the second time, and, although C. A. Roach scraped together 25 runs, no one else had bettered more than 10 by the close of play, when the match was obviously all over but the shouting. The summary:

AUSTRALIA—First Innings

Ponsford, b Scott	183
Jackson, c Francis; b Griffith	8
Bradman, c Barrow; b Francis	25
Kippax, c Bartlett; b Griffith	10
McCabe, lbw; b Scott	31
Woodfull, c Barrow; b Constantine	58
Fairfax, c Constantine; b Francis	15
Oldfield, run out	9
Grimmett, b Scott	12
Hurwood, c Martin; b Scott	1
Ironmonger (not out)	7
Extras	19
Total	369

WEST INDIES—First Innings

Roach, run out	7
Barrow, c Hurwood; b Fairfax	3
Headley, b Fairfax	14
Martin, lbw; b Grimmett	18
Constantine, c Bradman; b Grimmett	13
Grant, c Hurwood; b Ironmonger	4
Francis, b Grimmett	0
Barrett, c Jackson; b Fairfax	17
Griffith, c Kippax; b Grimmett	3
Scott (not out)	15
Bartlett (absent)	0
Extras	1
Total	107

WEST INDIES—Second Innings

Roach, c Cippax; b McCabe	25
McKaie, c McCabe; b Hurwood	6
Headley, c Jackson; b Hurwood	2
Martin, c McCabe; b Hurwood	0
Constantine, b Hurwood	8
Grant (not out)	15
Francis, c Oldfield; b Ironmonger	0
McCabe, b Ironmonger	10
Peebles, c Oldfield; b Ironmonger	0
Scott, c Woodfull; b Ironmonger	17
Griffith, lbw; b Grimmett	0
Bartlett (absent)	0
Extras	3
Total	90

BOWLING ANALYSIS

AUSTRALIA—First Innings

	O	MO	R	W
Griffith	28	4	57	2
Constantine	18	2	56	1
Francis	27	3	70	2
Scott	15	0	66	4
Martin	18	1	60	0
Birkett	10	1	41	0

WEST INDIES—First Innings

Fairfax	13	4	19	3
Hurwood	9	1	7	0
Grimmett	19	3	54	5
Ironmonger	13	3	30	1

WEST INDIES—Second Innings

Fairfax	5	1	21	0
Hurwood	11	2	22	4
McCabe	7	0	28	1
Ironmonger	4	1	13	3
Grimmett	3	1	6	1

PFEFFER SIGNS AS A. A. UMPIRE

CHICAGO, Jan. 5 (AP)—Jeff Pfeffer, former Chicago and Brooklyn National League pitcher, will serve on the umpire staff of the American Association next season. Pfeffer was signed by President Thomas Jefferson Hickey on Saturday, to replace E. H. Osborn, who will umpire in the Three-I League.

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Facts About Professional Hockey Players—No. 106

ARTHUR G. SMITH
Ottawa, National Hockey League

First played professional hockey with Toronto Millionaires in the Canadian Professional Hockey League in the 1927-28 season. He was born at Toronto, Ont., Can., Nov. 29, 1906. He is a lefthand shot, is 5ft. 10in. in height, weighs about 200 pounds, and plays defense. His record:

1922-24—Oakwood Collegiate and Hepburn Juveniles
1924-26—Toronto, Canoe Club Juniors
1926-27—Toronto Canoe Club Seniors
1927-28—Toronto, C. P. H. L.-Toronto, N. H. L.
1928-30—Toronto, National Hockey League
1930-31—Ottawa, National Hockey League

HEWITT MORGAN WINS GOLD RACQUET FINAL

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Jan. 5—Hewitt Morgan of New York, twice United States court-tennis champion, won the annual Gold Racquet court-tennis tournament at the Tuxedo Racquet and Tennis Club yesterday when he defeated J. H. Van Alen, also of New York, in three straight games, 6—6, 6—3, 6—4.

W. C. Wright of Philadelphia, winner of the tournament for three out of the last four years and runnerup for the English title in 1930, went down in defeat Saturday, to Morgan, in the finest exhibition of tennis that the current tournament has produced, in the semifinal round, 7—5, 3—6, 6—0.

In the other semifinal Van Alen defeated W. Murray Mitchell of Tuxedo at 6—3, 6—2.

FOOTBALL CONTRACTS RENEWED

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 5 (AP)—Maj. Robert Reece Neyland, football coach at the University of Tennessee, and his assistants, Col. Paul B. Parker and Maj. W. H. Britton, have renewed contracts with the university, it was announced Saturday by Prof. N. W. Dougherty, athletic director. Colonel Parker will become a full-time attaché of the university, with the title of athletics director. He will continue to coach the football line, but will take over the business management of university athletics formerly handled by Professor Dougherty. Major Britton will continue as assistant football coach and coach in basketball and track. Neyland, Britton and Parker, who played together at West Point, came to Tennessee in 1926.

STEVENS AND KERN WIN AT GOLF

SANTA MONICA, Calif., Jan. 5 (AP)—Tom Stevens, Culver City (Calif.) professional, assisted by one of his club's members, 19-year-old Henry Kern, amateur, yesterday won Santa Monica's first annual $1,500 amateur-pro golf tournament with the best-ball card of 70—3 strokes under par. Stevens's first-place money was $300. Three combinations tied for second place. The teams were: Ogden Shaw, Los Angeles, amateur, and Bobby Cruickshank, professional, 32—3 strokes; Bill Jamie, Los Angeles, amateur, and Henry Madero, New York, professional, 32—3; and George Bronough, amateur, and Vic Smith, professional, both of San Pedro, Calif., 32—3.

PETERSON SUCCEEDS BRODBECK

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5 (AP)—The University of Pennsylvania basketball team opened the Intercollegiate League season here Saturday night with Yale under a new captain. He is James R. Peterson '31 and was elected Saturday. He succeeds Al Brodbeck of Mount Vernon, N. Y., who failed to return to college after having been elected captain at the close of the 1929-30 campaign. Peterson lives at Drexel Hill, near Philadelphia, and has played basketball at Pennsylvania during the last three years.

TURNESA WINS MIAMI OPEN

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 5 (AP)—Joe Turnesa of Elmsford, N. Y., won the eighth annual Miami open golf tournament here yesterday with a 146—74—74—294, barely outstretching a trio of professionals close on his heels and one stroke behind with 295's. They were Eddie Williams, Cleveland, O.; Johnny Farrell, Mamaroneck, N. Y., and Henry Ciuci, Stratford, Conn. Williams's score was 144—78—76, Farrell's 147—75—73, Ciuci's 147—75—73.

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BOLTON: 64 & 66 Deansgate.
BRADFORD: 8 & 10 Manchester Rd., 26 Kirkgate.
BRISTOL: 42 Castle St.
BURNLEY: 83a St. James St.
CAMBRIDGE: 32 Petty Cury.
CARDIFF: 24 Queen St., 139 Queen St.
CASTLEFORD: 21 Carlton St.
CHESTERFIELD: 16 Burlington St.
COVENTRY: 25 & 26 Smithford St.
DARLINGTON: 7 Prebend Row.
DERBY: 14 & 16 St. Peters St.
DONCASTER: 34 St. Sepulchre Gate.
DUBLIN: 50 Henry St.
DUNDEE: 40 Murraygate.
EDINBURGH: 21 Princes St.
EXETER: 73 High St.
GLASGOW: 21/27 Argyle St., 130 Sauchiehall St.
GREENOCK: 36-38 Hamilton St.
GRIMSBY: 6 Freeman St.
HALIFAX: 2/4 Commercial St.
HANLEY: 2 Piccadilly.
HEREFORD: 3a St. Peter St.
HUDDERSFIELD: 17 King St., 43 New St.
HULL: 63 Whitefriargate, 13/14 Whitefriargate.
IPSWICH: 35 Westgate St.
LEEDS: 155 Briggate.
LEEDS: 55-57 Vicar Lane
LEICESTER: 14 Haymarket.
LINCOLN: 274 High St.
LIVERPOOL: 13 Lord St., 45 London Rd., 53-59 Ranelegh St.
MANCHESTER: 93 Oldham St., 22/24 Oldham St., 55 Market St.
MANSFIELD: 7 Leeming St., 8 Westgate.
NEWCASTLE: 30 Bigg Market.
NORTHAMPTON: 32 Gold St.
NORTH SHIELDS: 5 Saville St.
NOTTINGHAM: 30 Clumber St., 8 & 9 Boosmarket Hill.
OLDHAM: 107 Yorkshire St.
PLYMOUTH: 2-3 Union St.
PONTEFRACT: 7 Market Place.
PORTSMOUTH: 187-9 Commercial Rd.
PRESTON: 24 Fishergate, 17 Friargate.
READING: 84 Broad St.
ROCHDALE: 45 Yorkshire St.
ROTHERHAM: 19 High St.
SALFORD: 250 Regent Rd.
SCUNTHORPE: 133 High St.
SHEFFIELD: 83-85 The Moor, 96-102 The Moor.
SHREWSBURY: 55 Pride Hill.
SOUTHAMPTON: 26 East St.
SOUTH SHIELDS: 37½ King St.
ST. HELENS: 18 Ormskirk St.
STOCKPORT: 111 Princes St.
SUNDERLAND: 48-49 High St. West, 3-4 Fawcett St.
WALSALL: 22 Park St.
WEST HARTLEPOOL: 25 Lynn St.
WOLVERHAMPTON: 11 Dudley St.

Strikes Follow Ruhr Wage Cut

ESSEN, Ger., Jan. 3 (AP)—The situation was quieter today in the Ruhr Valley coal mines, where a group of so-called radical workers walked out yesterday in protest against a proposed reduction in wages.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Royal Gift

By ELEANOR WARNER FISH

EACH chicken, like a downy white ball, was all fluffed up with its head tucked under its wing to keep warm for the night. For it grows cold when the sun sets the last day of December in the south of France. The pigs were huddled together without another squeal for the night. It was dark and quiet outside the cozy peasant cottage except for a short flickering candle and the occasional shuffling of two small feet in one corner of the barn. Two small slender hands were extremely busy, now whittling a match to just a certain proportion, now gluing, now rubbing, now polishing. The last match was lovingly shaped and smoothed and put in its place.

"It is finished!" cried 10-year-old Pierre as he stepped off a way to view his workmanship.

"My cathedral is finished! At last!" he almost whispered this time as he caressingly touched here and there his miniature Rheims that stood 15 inches from base to pinnacle. His vision had become a reality.

"Pierre, Pierre, it's bedtime, son!" It was the voice of Father La Farge, who had already called once before.

But the homespun pantalooned peasant boy heard nothing but the imaginary chimes ringing from his miniature Rheims.

"Pierre! PIERRE! P-I-E-R-R-E!" The voice was nearer and nearer now, clear and louder—but not cross or impatient, for Father La Farge could never be other than kind to his children.

"Yes, yes, mon Père," quickly answered Pierre starting from his dazed dreaming. "I am coming." And Pierre gave one more loving glance at his beloved piece of work, blew out his candle light and happily ran to the cottage.

"Oh, what a nice warm fire!" exclaimed the curly headed boy, rubbing his two chilly hands before the crackling logs.

"Why, Mimi and François, you are not ready for bed?" he asked, surprised to see his chubby-faced sister and gray-eyed older brother already prepared for the night.

"Oh, yes, we are," answered Mimi, curling up contentedly by the fire, "and we want you to tell us about the secret you've been keeping from us all year long. Now, do tell us tonight," she begged, with eyes and smile as well as voice. "Tomorrow will be New Year's Day, so we'll know then anyway."

"Come on, Pierre," persuaded François, crossing his two long legs under each other. "You might as well tell us tonight."

"I know he has used matches for it!" persisted Mimi, hoping to find out more.

But Pierre's secret was too precious. He would not tell for "all the king's horses and all the king's men."

He was waiting, eagerly and hopefully waiting, for tomorrow, with an intense longing that the precious "Royal Gift" might fall just once to him.

Queen Mother's Proclamation

It had been several years before when they were playing with Mother and Father La Farge, and placing a paper crown on each of their heads, and calling them King Father and Queen Mother, as was their habit, that Mother La Farge had made a very wise proclamation.

"Now, my subjects," she had said to her three children kneeling at her feet, "On New Year's next I shall bestow a rare 'Royal Gift' upon the one who accomplishes the most worthy thing throughout this coming year."

Mimi and François had tried so hard. And Pierre had many a good intention. But Mimi had received the "Royal Gift" for mending every holey stocking throughout the year, so that Mother La Farge had never a chance to find a hole.

"Believe it, ma petite, no better darns are there in the whole kingdom of France," said Mme. La Farge as graciously as a plump peasant mother could, handing the "Royal Gift" to her "Royal Seamstress."

The gift was always simple—but oh so precious.

Twice had François earned the "Royal Gift," but never yet Pierre. And how Pierre wanted to earn the gift. Night after night, colorful visions of it would cloud his dreaming eyes. Again and again ideas would come to him as to just how he would earn it.

One year he had decided to bring the wood in for his father early every morning. But half the mornings found Pierre loving his bed too much—so he fell far short of the gift. Since then he had started so many different things, but they were never finished. Many rainfalls passed, Pierre was older, and beginning to see what was the matter.

Pierre loved anything that was beautiful. One night while lying flat on his stomach on the cobblestones in front of the burning logs he swung his legs in the air this way and that, turning the leaves of a very old, large book that used to belong to his grandfather.

"Here is what I want!" he cried, when he turned to a photograph of the Rheims Cathedral. "That's it—just the thing! I shall make one just like it!" he announced to himself excitedly as he held it at arm's length for loving examination.

"But what shall I do it with?" and he puckered his little forehead. "Paper? No, that would never do.

"Clay? No, that's too heavy and thick.

"Ah, wood! But that would cost too much!"

Then, what shall it be, he pondered to himself, what shall it be? He studied the perpendicular lines of the building, its handsome spires. Suddenly his eye fell on a match. "Why, I could build my cathedral with matches! Just what I want."

Whereupon he searched the floor for every match that might be hidden. That night he had a handful. And every day he managed to get a few more burnt matches—for he needed all he could get for his building.

He had exacted the promise from Monsieur La Farge that he be given a corner of the barn—shut off from all the rest, where he might work out his idea for the year. "I want to keep it a secret, too," he had said.

And it had been kept secret; no one dared peek into his corner of the barn. The work of Mimi and François had been kept a secret too. Not one of the children knew what the others had been doing.

Now it was New Year's Eve once more and all three children were snuggled into bed after a bowl of hot porridge.

"Mes petits," said Madame La Farge, kissing them all good night, "tomorrow is the day for the 'Royal Gift'!"

New Year's Morning

"Crock-koo — Crock-koo!" cackled the chickens flapping their wings.

"Maoo-oo!" answered the cows with a long stretch of their brown necks.

And an occasional squeal and grunt. In fact the whole barnyard proclaimed a happy New Year.

But none of it matched the happy expectancy that lay in Pierre's little heart. He scrambled out of bed, scrubbed his face, neck, even ears, and hands, till he was all in a pink glow, dashed into his pantaloons and blouse, and gave no one any peace till porridge was over and they were commanded by their King father and Queen mother to

"Bring forth thy bounty, subjects!"

And so they did.

Mimi ran to the closet and brought forth a large red, blue and green something and spread it over Madame La Farge's wide lap. A handsome quilt it was, with the teeniest stitches you ever saw.

"My Royal Seamstress again! What a beautiful design you have worked!"

Just then François appeared at the door with a new stool he had made for his father to sit on and read in the evenings, and this was much admired.

Pierre felt apprehensive now—for his work was not useful. It was not made for anybody in particular like Mimi's and François'. Nevertheless not able to wait a second longer, he dashed to the barn and breathlessly stood before his treasure. Taking it in both hands he cautiously picked his way back to the house, feeling every step lest he trip and spoil his work.

The door being open he watchfully walked in and placed his cathedral on the table in the center of the room, then backed bashfully away, almost stumbling as he did so.

"P-I-E-R-R-E!" ejaculated his father as he opened wide his eyes in admiration.

With wondering awe they all gathered close to the exquisite little cathedral.

"It is an exact copy!" cried Madame La Farge.

"What perfect spires, Pierre!"

Pierre's little heart beat fast. He stood first on one small foot—then the other, waiting.

"What patience thou hast shown, little brother," said François.

"Do you," he questioned falteringly, "really like it?"

"Thou art indeed an artist, son," and Father La Farge laid his hand proudly on Pierre's head. "Thou art truly an artist!"

Mme. and Monsieur La Farge held a consultation. They whispered and they thought.

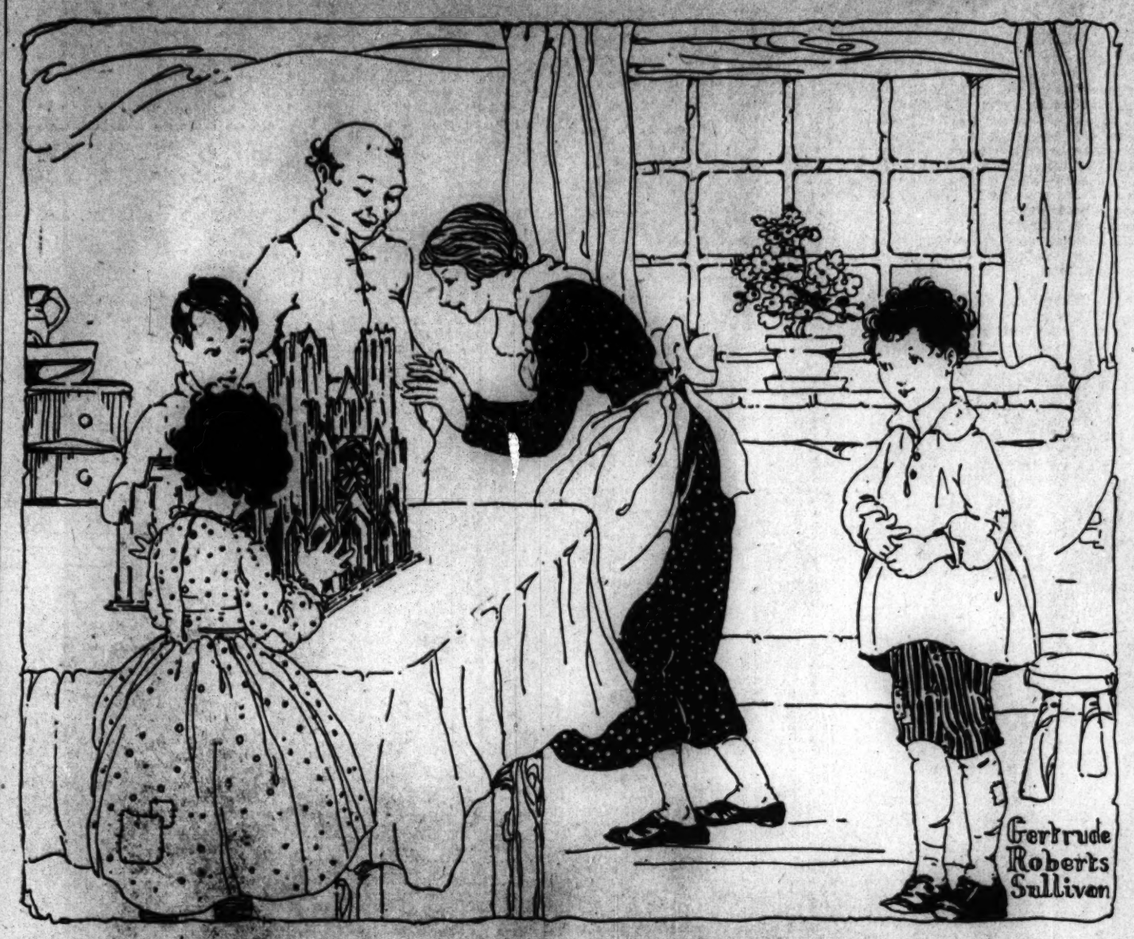
Pierre could hardly wait. The few minutes seemed like hours.

Finally the Queen mother stepped up to Pierre, "Son, thy patience, perseverance and artistry together have won for thee this year the 'Royal Gift.' But better than this gift is the mastery o'er thyself that thou hast so well achieved." With that she handed him a small blue box.

It is for me, thought Pierre—for me at last. Timidly he stepped forward and reached for the box. Upon opening it he found two shiny gold coins—two of them! Could he believe his eyes!

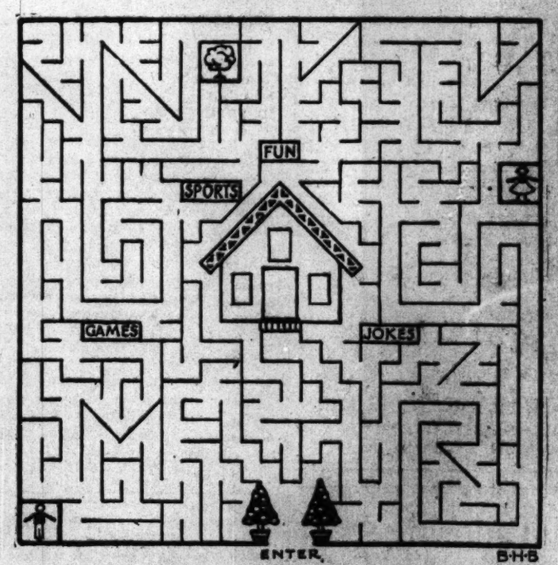
"Son, if thou art willing to save, thou mayest some day attend a university and learn to build large buildings such as these, and design them thyself." It was Monsieur La Farge who spoke.

Pierre's eyes filled with tears, but they were tears of joy, for there was not a happier boy in all the south of France that day.



"It Is an Exact Copy!" Cried Madame La Farge.

Letter Maze Puzzle



With a Pencil See If You Can Trace the Path to the House. Begin at the Word ENTER and Trace Through the Maze, Going Only Where There Is an Opening. When Drawn Correctly, You Will Find That the Path Which Your Pencil Traces Forms Certain Letters Which Spell a Familiar Name.

Mark Lightly at First So That Any Incorrect Lines Can Be Erased. The Effect Will Be More Successful If the Lines Are Kept Straight and the Corners Made Sharp.

A Booklet for Children to Make

A booklet that is fun to make and that can be filled a little at a time is called "My Family." An empty blank book, or sheets of paper folded and tied in the middle with red string or ribbon can be used. On the first page write or print in nice big letters "WHO THEY ARE." On this page, draw or paste in magazine pictures of a family. There will be a mother and father and some children and maybe an aunt or grandmother. Of course it is fun, too, to have a pet such as a cat, dog, canary or rabbit.

On the next page write or print "WHERE THEY LIVE." Below paste a post card, a snapshot or magazine picture of a city. This is where the family lives, and it is nice to write a few paragraphs telling about this city.

On the next page print for a title "THEIR HOME." You can draw a picture of a house, or cut one out of a magazine, or take a snapshot of a home that you think is cozy.

"THE ROOMS IN THEIR HOUSE" is the title of the next page, and it is great fun to hunt for these. Be sure to have a living room, dining room, kitchen, and a bedroom for each person. Perhaps there will be a playroom and a sunroom if you can find a magazine picture. There are often pretty colored ones in advertisements.

Next entitle a page "WHAT THEY EAT." On this paste pictures of things to eat—fruit, vegetables, glasses of milk, salads, gelatine, cake and maybe a turkey. If you know some good recipes write these on this page, too.

Then will come "WHAT THEY DO." The father may be pictured in an office or some building where he works. The mother may be pictured sewing or doing things in the home—or maybe in the garden, and the children busy at school.

"The Fun They Have" comes on the very last page. Perhaps there will be one picture showing the family in an automobile, or at a picnic. Perhaps there will be a picture of a birthday party or a Christmas tree. Or there may be riding in a boat, sports of different kinds, or playing with pets. If you know a good game to play, write it on this page.

Found in January

Use the letters in the word "January" and find:

1. Light from the sun.
2. To move swiftly.
3. A kind of bird.
4. Woolen thread.
5. A vase.
6. A glass vessel.

Squirrels Come Calling

THE many admirers of the eminent Scroggins family of Boston Common may be interested to know that in southern California there is another interesting family of gray squirrels.

While the California squirrels have no one to write about their adventures with the faithful thoroughness of the Scroggins' biographer, yet there are two California children who watch with loving delight for the daily appearance of their little furry friends.

Louise and her brother, Howard, are in the third grade. For as long as they can remember they have watched the gray squirrels play about in the great crooked sycamore trees in the front yard.

The children soon learned that these sure-footed little gray folk have regular paths through the treetops as well known to them as ordinary roadways are to human beings. It was fun to see the squirrels make long leaps among the branches, and often one would dangle at the end of a long switch, evidently swinging for the mere joy of it.

However the sycamore trees are very high and as the children grew they set about coaxing the squirrels closer to the house for a nearer view.

Western gray squirrels are native to Washington, Oregon and California. In California they are protected by law as much as possible because by burying nuts for safekeeping they aid in reforesting areas almost inaccessible to man. There is a heavy fine for hunting or capturing or molesting them in any way. But dogs and cats are not great readers and know nothing about this kindly law. So when the children commenced to coax the squirrels to come closer there was a problem of also providing for the safety of the little guests.

Fortunately, just outside the children's bedroom windows is the roof of the library, a gently sloping platform reached by the squirrels by means of a short jump from a near-by oak tree. This place is safe from both dogs and cats. But the squirrels did not come here until after months of patient coaxing—scattering all sorts of grains and nuts on the roof, pleading in imitation of the squirrel's own bark, and daily cracking of nuts between fingers.

This last seemed to be the most persuasive sound of all, and in time one very brave squirrel made the jump from his observation point in the oak tree right onto the roof.

Contrary to the well-known good manners of Mr. Scroggins, this California squirrel did not invite his friends to the feast. Instead, by every trick and by quarrelsome scolding he tried to prevent any other squirrel from reaching the roof where grain and nuts lay in such heaps.

But the smell of the food and the inviting cracking of the shells was too appealing, and finally as many as four squirrels at a time were eating peacefully on the roof, secure in the knowledge that there was enough for all.

Now you may think that all gray squirrels look alike, but the children soon learned that each little animal had differences in appearances and manner.

Bushy Tail and Yellow Whiskers

One had such a glorious big feathery tail that he was named Bushy Tail. Another had handsome long yellow whiskers which he always wiped most carefully after eating each nut. Do you know what Louise and Howard named him? Of course you guessed it—Yellow Whiskers; It seemed to please him too, quite as though he understood.

One other squirrel was called Boy, a slim active young fellow who was a regular tease. From his first visit to the roof he would wait until the other squirrels each settled in their favorite corner nibbling contentedly at a nut. Suddenly Boy would race about like a whirlwind from one to the other, scaring them back helter-skelter into the oak tree. After this frolic he always loped back to the ridge and chattered as though bubbling over with laughter.

In a few moments the others returned sheepishly to the roof and quite ignored their tormentor. Usually they had dropped their nuts in the alarm, and there ensued a busy time while they chose others and again retired to their favorite places on the roof.

But Boy is not all mischief! There are hundreds of game birds as well as hundreds of migratory birds that feed in a bird refuge near the house, and it is necessary to "shoo" away wandering cats that would prey on the birds. Many times Boy has seen the hidden coming of the cat and has followed it from a safe distance overhead in the trees, all the while barking out sharp warnings. In this way he not only gave notice of the cat's coming but showed its hiding place, so the father and mother quail could herd their little families to safety—all other birds taking wing.

In order to tame the squirrels only a few handfuls of nuts are put out at a time. There is always plenty of all sorts of grain to eat where the birds feed, but nuts are a treat for which a squirrel will risk friendship with people.

Attracting Attention

When there are no nuts on the window sill Bushy Tail or Yellow Whiskers or any one of the little animals will go all around the outside of the house and try to find someone by hearing their voice. Then the little squirrel will spread out flat on the window screen and shake back and forth, rattling the screen to attract attention. Then there is a scurrying upstairs to feed the squirrel, and always the squirrel is ahead, waiting at the only window sill where the nuts are put out.

The squirrels do not pay any attention to the typewriter, the vacuum cleaner, the clocks striking, or any of the many household sounds that must be strange to outdoor folk. But they have never become accustomed to the click of the camera and it has been difficult to get pictures of them. One snapshot has caused them to stay away for several days—but back they always come!

Sometimes we leave the screens off the windows in order to take pictures, and on every occasion have had some strange house guest.

Once Louise returned to her room to find a saucy blue jay perched on a picture frame. A second blue jay was hopping about on the dressing table, eagerly examining and pecking at everything. Visits from the squirrels have been the most fun. They run about the floor, exploring every nook with childish impatience. They lope along the smooth bedspreads and spring lightly to headboard or footboard, and look about just as a mountaineer gazes from a mountain peak.

Once Louise came upstairs after breakfast and found Bushy Tail perched on the slippery headboard of her bed. He was eating the nuts out of some candy that she had tucked under her pillow the night before.

The children have been loving and gentle with the little visitors, and have learned far more than could ever be written. They have had abundant reward in the clever antics and confident advances of their furry friends.

It is possible, too, that the squirrels enjoy the children quite as much as the children enjoy the squirrels. What do you think about it?

P. G.

Rags and Muffins

RAGS and Muffins were two little white and brown terriers who were so exactly alike that even their master found it hard to tell them apart. There was only one sure method of deciding, and that was to get them side by side and find the one with the brownest eyes, which was Rags. When they arrived one morning in a small basket among a lot of straw they looked so bright and alert, so ready to do anything and go anywhere, that no one could help loving them.

Whenever Master went away, he insisted upon his two dogs accompanying him, and naturally they were always joyously willing to go. Their obedience was renowned throughout all doggie-world, and so good were they that if Master said, "Now take care of these things for me," nothing could tempt them away from their post of trust. Sometimes other dogs would come and look in at the open windows. "Coming for a romp? We know where there are some wonderful bones hidden away under a tree. Care to help dig them up?" they would call.

But Rags and Muffins would shake their heads. "Sorry, thanks all the same; but we have work to do and we cannot leave these things."

And the other dogs would go on their way marveling.

"Dear me," they would exclaim, "what wonderful dogs they are, to be sure!"

Rags and Muffins knew that Master loved his books more than any of his other possessions, and so they had the self-appointed task of guarding them.

One day they heard him say, "Yes, a lovely pair of black Aberdeen terriers. We ought to get them."

Rags and Muffins looked at each other in consternation.

"Oh, dear, is Master dissatisfied with us? Have we neglected our work?" said Rags under his breath.

"We have done our best, I'm sure," whispered Muffins.

And Master, who seemed to understand doggie-thoughts even when they were whispered in a teeniest whisper, turned and patted his two pals.

"Rags and Muffins," he said softly, with a curly tone in his voice that all dogs love to hear, "no two dogs could have kept such faithful watch over my books as you have done. I am more grateful than I can say. But it is asking too much for you to keep guard over my swiftly increasing collection, and so I am getting two little Aberdeen terriers to help you with the new books I have just bought."

Rags and Muffins quite understood, and much appreciated Master's kind consideration, for the more books he put in between them the further they got from each other—they were a pair of book-ends, you see.

Bassinet for Wee Sister's Doll

You can make a pretty bassinet for wee sister's doll out of an inexpensive market basket, the kind that has two folding handles. Lay one of the handles flat along the upper edge of the basket and let the other remain in an upright position to serve as a support for the bassinet's hood.

Put several thicknesses of cotton batting in the bottom of the basket and line the sides with another thickness. Next cover the basket inside and out with pink or blue sateen. Form a base for the hood by fastening a piece of the sateen over the upright basket handle and drawing it down and sewing it to the other handle, which is laid flat against the top of the basket. Line the inside of the bassinet with dotted swiss or other dainty transparent white material or lace. Cover the hood with shirred material of the same kind and put a ruffle of it, wide enough to cover the basket, all around the outside. Decorate the dolly bassinet with pink or blue ribbon bows or tiny silk flowers.

Make a simple nightie for dolly and tuck her into the bassinet under a knotted or quilted blue or pink comfort. Then watch wee sister's face when she sees it for the first time.

One of the fine features, which she will soon discover, is the fact that the hood can be lowered or raised at will.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to January Calendar Puzzle published Dec. 29:

Windy, Snow, Ice, Sleet, Hail, Frost, Icicles, Stormy, Icy, Icebergs, Rain, Bleak, Raw, Cold.

Through Father's Magnifying Glass

By LEONORA SILL ASHTON

VII

ONE bright summer day Alice was away for a long time. She didn't come into the library, and what was more, her two friends on the table didn't hear her voice in any of the other rooms, or out on the piazza.

Magnifying Glass and Paper Cutter missed her very much, for unless they were working with someone, there was nothing for either of them to do but lie still on the table.

Alice had jumped out of bed that morning with one definite plan in her head.

SHE WAS GOING TO FIND SOMETHING WONDERFUL ALL BY HERSELF—something that would surprise Magnifying Glass when she told him about it—different from the ants and the pear when he had to tell the most interesting part himself.

So right after breakfast, she had slipped out of her chair and hurried into the garden.

"Don't go beyond the fence," called Mother; and the little girl went just as far as she was allowed to go, and sat down on the step of the summer house to wait for something wonderful to happen.

As she leaned over and looked at the ground, she saw some ants hurrying along. They seemed like old friends to her, and she knew just what kind of a home they had come from, and that they were probably out in search of food; stung grapes or fallen pears, or something else like that.

Then she looked up in the air and heard a buzzing; and there were the bees—other old friends of hers.

The bees were dipping into the phlox blossoms along the border, and she knew that somewhere there were tiny waxen rooms all ready for the sweetness that they gathered from the flowers.

Then she heard a soft whirring sound that wasn't a bee. She kept very still and watched.

It was the smallest bird she had ever seen, with wonderful blue and green colors on its back, and with a throat as red as a ruby, and it dipped its beak into the long red blossoms of the trumpet vine, in much the same way as the bees darted into flowers.

"O Alice! See that beautiful little humming bird," exclaimed a voice, and there was Mother standing near by, watching too.

"Because it hums with its wings?" asked Alice; and then before Mother could answer, she gave a start and pointed over the fence.

Mother put her finger on her lips, and neither one of them said a word as they watched.

A brown bird which had come out of the woods was limping along the ground, trailing what seemed to be a broken wing behind it. In the distance came the sound of men's voices.

"What's happened to it?" asked Alice at last.

"Nothing has happened to the bird itself," answered Mother. "That is a mother partridge, and the nest with her babies in, is over there in the woods. Those men are evidently very near it, and she's pretending her wing is broken, hoping they will follow her, and so she will lead them away from the nest."

The two watched the bird for a few minutes, and then Mother went back to the house.

Alice rested her chin on her hands. Up in the summer house a robin was feeding a late brood of young robins, and she watched her divide a big worm among the hungry mouths.

A huge brown and gold moth settled itself on the pink phlox, and balanced there, pulling the blossoms over with its weight.

"Everything out of doors is wonderful," the little girl told herself. "Whether you see it yourself or whether you see it through the Magnifying Glass. I'm going to tell him right away, for he and Paper Cutter have worked together so long, showing me things."

The Mail Bag

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Dear Editor:

My home is in Los Angeles and we have lived there for nearly nine years. From our home we can see Mt. Whitney, Mt. Wilson and Mt. Lowe clearly.

We are visiting in Philadelphia now and have been here six months. While here, we have taken trips to New York City, Buffalo, N. Y., Washington, D. C., Atlantic City, N. J., Wildwood, N. J., and Valley Forge, Pa. I shall be glad to tell any one about these places if they will write to me. We also went to Boston and visited the Publishing House, where we saw the Monitor being printed.

I like the Monitor very much—the stories in the Children's Page, Snubs and Waddles, and the "I Record Only the Sunny Hours." I like them very, very much. I am cutting out and saving all the "One-Minute Biographies" and the "All Nature" articles.

I should like to correspond with girls my age (11) from all parts of the world.

Kathleen T.

Durban, Natal, South Africa

Dear Editor:

We live in Durban and like it very much. We went on a trip to Rhodesia a little while ago.

I like Snubs, and the Milly-Molly-Mandy stories in the Monitor very much. I have read the two books about Milly-Molly-Mandy, and the two books about Jewel. I am 9 years old and should like to hear from girls anywhere.

Shirley G.

Paris, France

Cher Directeur:

Je suis une petite fille de 12 ans qui s'occuperait beaucoup à correspondre avec une petite fille de mon âge ou plus qui s'interessait aux monuments de Paris. Dans l'attente d'une bonne response.

Recevez mes bonnes pensées.

Germaine A.

The Golden Rule of Speech

There's a golden rule of speaking
As of things that you should do—
It is to speak TO others as
You'd have others speak TO you.

The golden rule of speaking
Goes a little further, too,
It is to say OF others what
You'd have others say OF you.

A. C. H.

Bringing Birds to the Cherry Tree in Winter

"This soup bone has enough fat and gristle left on it to make a good meal for a dog. It's too bad we haven't one," said George's mother.

"I'll watch for a stray, hungry-looking dog, Mother, right here by the window. Perhaps one will come along and then I can give him the bone," spoke up George.

He watched for a while but no dog came. He had almost given up when a flock of hungry sparrows gathered in the back yard and hopped about on the frozen ground, their bead-like eyes spying every last crumb that had been shaken out.

"Oh, Mother, couldn't I give the soup bone to the birds instead of to a dog?" asked George excitedly.

"Surely, Son, that is a fine idea. I wonder why we didn't think of it before," said his mother. "You could tie it up on the bare tree where it would be sure to attract their attention."

George slipped a piece of stout cord through the opening in the bone, pulled on his red sweater, and soon had the bone securely fastened in the cherry tree. Then he ran indoors to watch the fun from the window.

Pretty soon the birds spied the precious morsels of food which the bone held for them. More and more birds came until one could hardly see the bone itself because of the many diners about it.

How they picked and fussed and chattered! What fun it was to watch them from the kitchen window!

"Do you know, Mother, I'm almost glad now that we had no dog. I might never have thought of this fine way of bringing the birds to our cherry tree in winter," said George.

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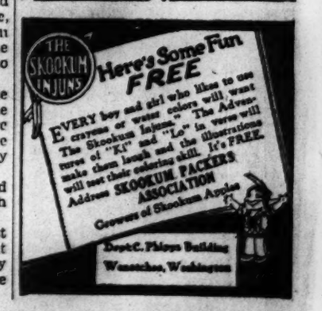
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THE HOME FORUM

Old Airs From a Music Box of Geneva

WHEN I first saw him he was standing by the Tour de l'Isle, looking down on the green waters of the Rhone. The remarkable beauty of his face would have appealed at any time. At the moment it seemed strangely familiar though it was not until later that I realised how much he resembled the symbolical youth of today, portrayed in the window of the Memorial Chapel, at Eton, which I had lately seen. The boy now before me had a highly imaginative face, too blond to be of the Latin race, too Viking-like to be British. When he suddenly became conscious of my presence he pulled off his cap—his hair was golden, his eyes were blue—and, book in hand, he moved over to where I stood.

"Geneva is very beautiful from here, isn't it?" he said, speaking English as though it were his own language.

I nodded my acquiescence.

"Have you been here long? I mean do you know the city?"

The lad plainly desired to be friendly, and upon my telling him that it was my first visit, he smiled an engaging smile and handed me the book that he was carrying.

"Do you know this?"

The small plum-colored and gold volume—an old edition—proved to be, of all least expected books—Rollo in Geneva.

My face must have expressed my surprise, but before I could ask him how that book had come into his hands, he said,

"You are an American, aren't you?"

I admitted the obvious and he explained that he thought being an American, perhaps I woud know the book.

"And do you enjoy Rollo?" I asked, with no little curiosity. It had been many a year, more than I need to admit, since I had read any of the Rollo stories. As I remembered that pious child he did not seem to me to fit into the picture of modern youth.

"Enjoy him?" the boy repeated. Then a mischievous expression replaced his thoughtful, almost dreamy one.

"Well, he is a bit tame. But it is not because of Rollo that I read this. It is because so many things in the book tally with the present. Geneva has changed a lot, of course, since Rollo visited here. But after all this is a pretty true guide for a visitor today, except as to the illustrations."

The little volume contained not a few engravings of Geneva of about 1850, and while we looked at them together I wondered more than ever who my new acquaintance was and from whence he came. He seemed to detect my unasked question, and he impulsively offered explanation.

"I thought you must be an American. I'm a Scandinavian, studying down here—because I won a scholarship to the International School—you know the scholarships are given by an American woman—and I have learned a great deal about Geneva. It is a great place."

We crossed the bridge, and sat in a little park that surrounds the monument on Rousseau's Island. The lad, who was probably fifteen or sixteen years of age, appeared to think himself fortunate to find an American tourist to talk with, particularly one who understood his feeling for Rollo. When we were seated, under the trees, facing Lac Léman, the boy continued,

"Sometimes, especially at night, I imagine that Geneva is just a great music box and it plays old airs, and I can see old scenes."

His blue eyes kindled with the light that comes to a romantic nature. His smile, once more, grew meditative.

"Such as?" I asked, as though I, too, might listen to the strains of Genevese airs, of a day long past.

"Oh, there are many of them. Do you know the Bourg-de-Four? Yes, you may know it, today, as you walk through its square; see its clean pavements and cobbles, its fountain, the flowers, the traffic officer, in his enviable uniform. You see it now as an interesting spot through which you pass on your way down to the lake, if you happen to live on the hill. But listen!" He held up his hand and bent his head, as though waiting for music.

"It is a night in the year 1536, at the close of one of the great fair days. Here, in the Bourg-de-Four, which is the center of all the town, a drama is being given to entertain the Dukes of Savoy. It is a very elaborate production, consisting of six acts, and each one is performed on a separate stage. The crowd moves from stage to stage as the plot of the play is worked out. Lighted torches cast their shadows on the tall buildings. The actors do their best—and their best is very good, indeed. The royal guests are greatly pleased."

He paused, yet only for a moment. Through his voice it was not difficult to hear his fancied music, music of a sterner quality.

"Into this same square comes a young Frenchman, one who has left Paris because of the reformed religion in which he believes. Here, where years before were fairs and carnivals, now is the meeting place for those who came to hear John Calvin. Plays are abolished. But Calvin remained. He preached, he lectured and he taught. He wrote books, nearly a hundred of them. Then he established the University."

I nodded here and my young mentor took the nod to mean that I was familiar with the Wall of Remembrance, the Reformation monument erected some years since to mark the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of that very university which the ardent Calvin bestowed upon the city.

"You know I could go on for ever so long talking about Geneva," he said, after a moment's silence, "but if I do, you might think me another Rollo."

I laughingly protested, but as he was due at his school and I at my pension, we left Rousseau's landmark and walked along the quai, making plans to meet again.

The radiance of the sunset made a glory of the waters of Lac Léman and of the snowy peak of Mont-Blanc. Up on the hills of the Old City the clocks struck the hour, and there was borne across the water the sound of the chimes of St. Pierre, playing an old Genevese folk song. W. H.

Agrippina's Offspring

He was a kitten of parts. Like one of Miss Austen's heroes, he had air and countenance. Less beautiful than his mother, whom he closely resembled, he easily eclipsed her in vivacity and the specious arts of fascination. Never were mother and son more unlike in character and disposition, and the inevitable contrast between kittenhood and cathood was enhanced in this case by a strong natural dissimilarity which no length of years could have utterly effaced.

Agrippina had always been a cat of manifest reserves. She was only six weeks old when she came to me, and had already acquired that gravity of demeanor, that air of gentle disdain, that dignified and somewhat supercilious composure, which won the respectful admiration of those whom she permitted to enjoy her acquaintance. Even in moments of self-forgetfulness and mirth her recreations resembled those of the little Spanish Infanta, who, not being permitted to play with her inferiors, and having no equals, diverted herself as best she could with sedate and solitary sport. Always chary of her favors, Agrippina cared little for the admiration of her chosen circle; and, with a single exception, she made no friends beyond it.

Claudius Nero, on the contrary, thirsted for applause. Affable, debonair, and democratic to the core, the caresses and commendations of a chance visitor or of a housemaid were as valuable to him as were my own. I never looked at him "showing off," as children say, jumping from chair to chair, balancing himself on the bedpost, or scrambling rapturously up the forbidden curtains, without thinking of the young Emperor who contended in the amphitheatre for the worthless plaudits of the crowd. He was impulsive and affectionate—so, I believe was the Emperor for a time—and as masterful as if born to the purple. His mother struggled hard to maintain her rightful authority, but it was in vain. He woke her from her sweetest naps; he darted at her tail, and leaped down on her from sofas and tables with the grace of a diminutive panther. Every time she attempted to punish him for these misdemeanors he cried piteously for help, and was promptly and unwisely rescued by some kind-hearted member of the family. After a while Agrippina took to sitting on her tail, in order to keep it out of his reach, and I have seen her many times carefully tucking it out of sight. She had never been a cat of active habits or of showy accomplishments, and the daring agility of the little Nero amazed and bewildered her.—AGNES REPPLIER, in "In the Dosy Hours And Other Papers."

Acadia in Poetry

From the earliest times Acadia has been the source of inspiration for poetry. Glooscap strode across the rivers, lakes and hills, and performed his miracles of skill and strength which have been recorded in poetic language; the Micmacs gave names to islands, streams and bays—Abegenat (Resting on the waves), Miramichi (Happy Retreat), Pisaquid (The Meeting of the Waters), and a thousand others which contain the very essence of primitive poetry; and the Frenchman, Marc Lescarbot, wrote from the shores of the Basin of Minas in 1606:

Faut-il abondonner les beautez de ce lieu,
Et dire à Port Royal un éternal adieu?

The Acadians brought with them many of the folk-songs of old France, and composed others native to the soil—those sad haunting songs that seem freighted with sorrow.

Later, Whittier found inspiration in the history of St. John, and Longfellow wrote his most original work upon the theme of the Acadian expulsion.

Our more recent poets, Herbin, Roberts and Carman, have all turned to the beauty of Acadia for inspiration. It would, therefore, be a serious omission, when describing the spell that Acadia weaves about both stranger and native, to forget the spell she has cast over her poets.

To me, the folk-song, even apart from the music, is one of the purest forms of poetry. It is spontaneous, elemental, sad and gay at the same time, entirely free from selfconsciousness. . . .

Not only is Acadia the home of folk-song, but it may fairly well claim to be also the birthplace of poetry and drama in the New World. For it was at Port Royal in 1606-7 that the poet Marc Lescarbot composed many of the poems published in Paris in the volume "La Muse dans la Nouvelle France," and on the waters of the bay opposite Goat Island and on the adjoining shore was enacted "Le Théâtre de Neptune," a poetic pageant composed by the same poet. This event is fully described elsewhere.

But it remained for Longfellow to make Acadia famous in the sphere of poetry. It is perhaps safe to say that few poems on historical subjects have obtained a wider hearing or gained more admirers than "Evangeline." And although Longfellow did not visit Grand-Pré, it is remarkable how accurately he visualised the scene and painted it as a background for his tragic story. He made mistakes, it is true, but these are not serious enough to disturb the . . . picture, and the reader of "Evangeline" will feel when he visits Grand-Pré that he has seen it all before, and that he is entering again upon a scene that has long been familiar to him. At least this is how it seemed to me, when I first saw Grand-Pré, and a more careful study has not removed the impression.

In the Acadian land, on the shores of the Basin of Minas,
Distant, secluded, still, the little village of Grand-Pré
Lay in the fruitful valley. Vast meadows stretched to the eastward,
Giving the village its name, and pasture to flocks without number. . . .

One of Canada's most widely known poets, Bliss Carman, was a son of the Maritimes, having been born and educated at Fredericton. Much of the inspiration of his earlier poems was drawn from his native province, and "Low Tide on Grand-Pré" affords us an example of the nature poet at his best, where nature is not the end and aim of the poem, but a fitting background for the poet's emotion.

Another of Canada's premier poets, Charles G. D. Roberts, is a native of Fredericton and a cousin of Carman, with whom he played and dreamed in early life at the old brick rectory of Fredericton Cathedral. Roberts has produced much prose as well as poetry, and it is to him and his knowledge of the New Brunswick forests that we owe the first Canadian animal stories. But it is in poetry that Roberts' name is most honored, and the very best of it was inspired by New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

AT TIDE WATER

The red and yellow of the Autumn salt-grass,
The grey flats, and the yellow-grey full tide,
The lonely stacks, the grave expanse of marshes,—
O Land where in my memories abide,
I have come back that you may make me tranquil,
Resting a little at your heart of peace,
Remembering much amid your serious leisure,
Forgetting more amid your large release.

—FRANK OLIVER CALL, in "The Spell of Acadia."

Color in the Sierra Madre Country

As artists know color and poets know it, this is the most colorful corner of the world. The blue and silver tones of the Sparrow Hawk's land give place to airy violets, fawns and rich ambers. It is curious, that obstinate preference which a locality has for color schemes of its own adoption: man can break up and reform them, but he can never quite overcome the original key. Here the bright, instant note of the geraniums that shore up the bungalows . . . is subdued by the aerial softness that lies along the hills like the bloom on fruit. The sheets of Eschscholtzia gold, that once spread over miles of the San Gabriel Valley and still lingers in torn fragments about Altadena, have been sheared by the plough, to vanish and reappear again, the solid globes of orange distilled from the saps and juices of the soil.

One of the most interesting of the instruments, by which the cultivated landscape has gathered up and fixed the evanescent greens that spread thinly yet over the uncropped hills in spring, is the eucalyptus. All the tints are there, from the olive greens of the chaparral to the somber darkness of the evergreen oak; young shoots of it have the silvery finish of the Artemisia which once gave the note of the mesas about Riverside and San Bernardino. No other imported tree has quite to such a degree the air of the habitué; one wonders, indeed, if it could have been half so much at home in Australia whence it has returned, like some wandering heir to the ancestral acre. The eucalyptus family proves its blood royal by its facile adaptiveness to the prevailing lines of the landscape, taking the rounded, leaning outline of the live-oaks on the wind-driven hills, or in sheltered ravines springing upward straight as the silver firs. Perhaps its most charming possibilities are revealed in the middle distance, where, lifted high on columnar stems, its leaf crowns take on the blunt, flowing contours of the hills. At all times it has a beautiful resilience to the wind, bowing with a certain courtliness without compulsion, and recovering as if by conscious harmonious movement.

The pepper tree, however, most magnificent specimens of which could once be found lining the avenues of Pasadena, or in some unexpected corner of the hills marking the site of some old Spanish hacienda, is always an alien. It is like the Spaniards who brought it, perhaps, in its dropping grace, in the careless prodigality with which it sheds its fragile crimson fruits. Something of Old-Worldliness persists in its spicy odors, and in the stir of its lacy shadows; when the moon comes over the mountain wall and the wind is moving, there is the touch of mystery one associates with lovely señoritas leaning out of balconies. — MARY AUSTIN, in "The Lands of the Sun."

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Puffins. From a Woodcut by Eric Daglish

The Changing Nursery

I do not go into the old nursery now so often as I used . . . But I found myself there last night, looking for one of the many pictures you painted there last holidays; and, as my eye wandered round the familiar walls, I felt that the room might well serve as a sort of treasure-house of our happy home life. I remembered days when it rang with the sound of battle, and all the tea-things were broken by a flying dart. I remembered its transformation into a theater, when Philippa made her "first appearance upon any stage" (and now she is standing before the garish blaze of real foot-lights). I saw it still decorated with Alec's cricket and football groups upon one wall; and then I turned to the other, which you and Barbara have frescoed with strange Cubist pictures; and I did not forget that it had been renamed the "Studio" —your private temple of the most modern school of art. The room has changed many times since the summer when we built Underhill; but the good sound walls and timbers are still the same, and sometimes, when the house is silent in sleep, they may well whisper to one another of many cheerful hours, enshrining the same spirit as of old, although we ourselves have all grown so much older. . . .

But you are not yet so wedded to what is new that you seem likely to despise what is old. You may copy the Cubist in your living room, but an Old Master hangs above your bed. You may accept the new social order of tomorrow, but your hope is still rooted (and long may it remain so) in the old Faith that is the same yesterday, today, and forever. I wish you nothing better than to change gently, like the old room where we have spent so many happy hours, reflecting the wiser fashions of the passing day, but still looking out, through sunlit casements, upon green trees, a garden of flowers, and God's blue sky above you.—ARTHUR WAUGH, in "Tradition and Change."

Friday Street

Will you walk across the common atop the Cotswolds, misty in the moonlight, a silvery sheen on the very green grass; the great beeches across the road whispering to each other of years past; the gray stone walls shadowy and full of secrets in the gathering night; gray stone houses with faint window gleams of light bespeaking a home's fireside and family circle. From this ridge you see the lights of the village in the valley and a lone light here and there on the hillsides sweeping away to melt into the darkness.

Here is the little old village of Minchinhampton by the market square which bears the stone engraving 1689, its posts on the open stone market floor worn by the leanings of village gossipers and traders for over two hundred years, its stone floor grooved and hollowed by many years' treadings.

At the top of Friday Street is the wee Saturday House and a charming young English girl of old family; exquisite charm, old England! Saturday House and its neighbors, gray Cotswold stone houses, gabled, stone tile roofs sagging and lichened, wee windows wooden shuttered or some of them sealed reminders of the window taxation days—they lean and whisper to each other of those village days gone by, those days remembered by the date mark on the door posts, 1683.

Walk down the row, the blocks of paving under foot rutted and hollowed. Make way for the rumbling milk float with its great brass milk cans of country milk, and the post girl on her bicycle with the last evening delivery.

Under the big gas light around the corner on the High Street an old door bids entrance, and a passage, uneven, low, dimly lighted by a small wick leads into the flagged court. Back there is the village gymnasium, gas lights, an open fire of glowing coals, the old wooden floor worn by many dancing feet, the wee windows high up scarcely letting in the frosty air. The secretary must go for another "log" for the fire and forthwith produces an eight-inch chunk of beech—precious miniature England!

The mouth organ sounds the Queen's Jig and country folk from a country village join in a country dance of the country folk of long ago. And then Bonnets Blue and Chelsea Reach and All Tails Up—"forward and back a double—set and turn a single"—a happy heritage have these country folk in their country dances. Long braids bobbing, country red cheeks glowing, young and old, men and women, all making merry in a country way. It is Friday night in the village.

And then home to a late English supper. Will you have a bit of cold veal and ham pie, and perhaps a taste of the treacle tart, or a biscuit with clotted cream and black currant jam?

You waken next morning, your lungs full of the air that sweeps across the common, that crispiness that has turned the leaves to gold and scarlet. You look across the valley to the hillsides of vivid green where monotonous sweeps are broken by the rambling gray Cotswold stone walls, a patch of great old beeches here, a blazing mass of autumn's glory, a clump of hawthorn there, red with a heavy crop of berries bespeaking a cold winter, and a shining holly tree next, yellow with its bright fruit.

And then you hear the starlings whispering from the chimneypot above your fireplace. They are sweet chatterings, melodious and friendly, and they say it was all true, and yes, you know, they do actually live that way still in the Cotswold villages, for you are living that way with them for a time.

THERE are few creatures more fascinating to watch than the puffins, sea birds to be found in many places along the rocky English and Scottish coasts. In summer, far out in the Atlantic, the sheer cliffs of the now inhabitless island of St. Kilda and many of the neighboring islands are peopled with these quaint birds. They come ashore some time in the spring and nest in peaty soil. Here the solitary egg of the hen is laid, and when the young is old enough the birds take to the open sea.

The puffin owes its comic appearance to its huge bill, the baroque effect of which is heightened by its gaudy hues which seem intensified by the black and white of the bird's plumage.

Mr. Eric Daglish has made a striking picture of puffins in strong black and white. It is a delightful print and very representative of the artist. The reader, however, will have to supply from his own imagination the missing brilliancy of the red bill or imagine that the bird has been portrayed at the season when this feature loses its gay spring and summer hues.

Friendship's Treasure

TRANSLATED FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Man's most important mission,
His best gifts to bestow,
Are deeds of loving kindness,
And keeping friendship's vow.
When he with fellow beings
Unites into one band,
His promise to be faithful
Binds tongue, and heart, and hand. . . .

What value has rejoicing
When doomed to solitude?
True happiness increases
In common joyful mood.
Likewise, may difficulties
Be shared, and brought to nought,
Where friendship's ministrations
To solve the quest are brought.

Blest is he who possesses
Friends, faithful, firm and true,
Who are not swayed by fortune,
Nor heed the masses' view.
Where friends in high and mutual
Esteem each other hold,
Such wealth by far surpasses
All stores of earthly gold.

—SIMON DACH, in "Selected Lyrics."

A Night With Antelopes

Nights it would be clear and cold with stars shining down bright. . . . When you went to the cabin door and looked out, seemed like you could pick a star right out of the sky, it was so close.

We had some snow. One night I was out in the middle of the valley looking for stock . . . got in with the antelopes and stayed with them all night. The snow was falling quietly and the antelopes were all around me. They looked at me and I looked at them. They were no more strange to me than I was to them. Antelopes everywhere—hundreds of them. So I just became an antelope, for it was dark and no trail, no sky, no light, no noise—just quiet snow falling on snow, and us antelopes. What a beautiful night it was—didn't last long enough. —From "Feelin' Fine!" BILL HANLEY'S Book. Put together by ANNE SHANNON MONROE.

Law Enforcement

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ENFORCEMENT of law is perhaps the most momentous problem of the day, and the agitation of the subject is producing a higher concept of law and of what its enforcement means to the welfare of mankind. Persons of sound character and ideals have been inspired to support the noble men and women who are conscientiously endeavoring to maintain law and order with the facilities at their command. The rising tide of sin and crime has occasioned a stronger rallying to the standards of righteousness.

Christian Scientists see clearly that every righteous law has behind it the strength and impregnability of an omnipotent, infinite God, and that its ultimate triumph through enforcement is definitely assured. Without Principle there is no righteous endeavor, for Principle is God, the source of every right activity. The best law enforcement, then, is the enforcement of God's law. In this sense, Christian Science is an organized movement for the enforcement in human experience of spiritual law.

But what is this law of God that Christian Scientists are so successfully utilizing? "Thou shalt have no other gods before me" is the law to which they subscribe. It was the same law which guided the career of Moses, and later on directed every move of the great Way-shower, Christ Jesus. It implies the rejection of sin, disease, jealousy, sorrow, and malice, while entailing the complete acceptance of health, joy, happiness, peace, strength, and progress as evidence of man's divine inheritance.

Material sense appears to have bound mankind to laws of sin, sickness, and death. Yet, who made these so-called laws? Certainly not God, who is the author of health, strength, and everything good. They come from believing that there is life in matter. From a belief they have developed into conviction, and mankind is their victim. But here Christian Science brings to the human race proof that these material laws, so called, are foundationless; that they have not any basis in Truth, and therefore cannot resist the persistent application of truth.

Because mankind believes that law deprives them of something essential to their welfare, they often resist the very decree which, if obeyed, would bring them those things which they have unsuccessfully sought in another direction. Mankind has to learn that true law is not primarily restrictive, but in its essence is protective. When that happy day arrives the "thou-shalt-nots" in the Ten Commandments will appear in their rightful light as guideposts designating the way if one would rest "beside the still waters." A law, if it be a righteous one, cannot be sidestepped, hurdled, or tunneled under. It must be obeyed.

Man-made laws have their proper place in the logical order of events, as Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, implies in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 105), where she states, "Courts and juries judge and sentence mortals in order to restrain crime, to prevent deeds of violence or to punish them."

But there is a higher law, which, if obeyed by all mankind, would alleviate the necessity for man-made laws. The point is illustrated in the attitudes of two motorists seen by the writer approaching a street intersection early in the morning. The light flashed red against them. One looked about and, noting no one in sight, particularly no officer, kept right on. The other stopped, although no traffic was going in either direction except his car and that of the disobedient driver.

Why did the second motorist halt? Because he had a respect for law over and above his own human inclinations. He must have realized that authority existed behind the law, and that only through obedience to law could order generally be maintained. Blinded by his own selfish interests, the first motorist failed to glean the satisfaction and peace which comes from obedience. Doubtless he obeyed only when forced to do so. Thus do we see the need for human laws to promote the safety and the welfare of the majority.

God's law protects mankind from themselves. Some instinctively obey it because they love it for the good that it brings to them and to others. God's law is portrayed clearly in the Ten Commandments. It is the law of health, goodness, activity; it is the law which maintains the order of His spiritual creation, the law which spiritual man naturally reflects and expresses.

How the world longs for relief from suffering—release from the so-called material laws which declare that men must be sick sometimes, sorrowful at others, and depressed at still other periods. And they seem to grow more binding as time goes on. If men only would listen to Jesus' plea, "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." Nothing but lack of understanding of what constitutes God's law to His perfect man prevents them from experiencing freedom from material woes.

Through constant endeavor to enforce God's law on earth, Christian Scientists are experiencing a foretaste of eternal life and the joys of heaven. And why should they not do so; for did not Paul emphatically declare that "the fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance: against such there is no law"?

Westminster Masters

The goodly "Westminster Pageant" moves on. The Royal leader has for supporters renowned Masters of the Arts and Crafts, from other lands, with British Masters from many a monastery and workshop. Stories of the magnificent edifice rising on Thames shore, in sea-girt Britain, became current in the middle of the thirteenth century, in every European School of Art. Craftsmen and artists left home and everything to enroll themselves citizens of London, and share the inspiring enterprise. The natives of the land certainly were mostly rude and unskilful, and lacked the culture and the taste of the more esthetic East and South. The times were favorable—periods of peace had caused law to be firmly established, learning was fostered, trade prospered, and the people were content.

The kingly cortège advances within the Abbey precincts and passes under the great scaffolding—now to be removed. Henry dismounts, and is honourably received, within the Chapter-house by the mitred Abbot, Master Richarde de Crokesle and his Chapter. He surveys the completion of the building, and, after scrutinizing the chiselled stone-work of the exterior, passes within the sacred edifice. There we may, in imagination, picture him in conference with the "Masters of Westminster"—receiving their reports, discussing details, and giving instructions for further progress.

Among those who surround his Highness is one whom Henry addresses as "Our Beloved Painter"—Master William of Winchester—the King's birthplace. In 1240 he built and painted St. Swithin's church, in that ancient capital of the Kingdom, and, in 1251, decorated the choir-stalls of the Royal Chapel at Windsor, with panels of scriptural kings and holy apostles. By Master William's side are Master Thomas of Chertsey, who, in 1241, carved and painted in the choir of Windsor, and Master Nigel, from Winchester, where he had been building and adorning the new Castle—a devout follower, in art and craft, of the great St. Dunstan. With them are Master Peter of Bispham and Master Henry—artists in gold and painted diaper.

Three foreign-born Masters, but now all citizens of London, stand respectfully hard by. First is Master John of St. Omer, the maker, in 1249, of the great Lectern in the Chapter-house, whom the King later commanded to decorate the newly restored Westminster Hall. Master Peter of Spain stands next, Sacrist of the Abbey, who has just received the robe of King's Painter. . . . The third in order is Master William of Florence, who is responsible for the stained glass in the windows: he has been engaged at the Royal Castle of Guildford doing like work.

The most distinguished of all the Westminster Masters—Master Walter of Durham—stands at King Henry's right hand.—J. EDOUARD STALEY, in "British Painters."

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With Key to the Scriptures
By
MARY BAKER EDDY

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PROFIT TAKING GIVES MARKET PRICE SETBACK

Considerable Selling Takes Place in Last Hour—Closing Heavy

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP)—Profit-taking and short selling sent stocks definitely lower in the last hour of trading today, and the market closed heavy, with losses of a couple of points in many representative shares.

U. S. Steel, American Telephone, American Can, Westinghouse, New York Central, Sears Roebuck and Bethlehem Steel lost about 2, while General Electric and General Motors were off a point.

Atchison, Case, Goodyear Rubber and Union Pacific dropped 3 or more. Sales approximated 2,300,000 shares.

Trading was in light volume. Although trade and industrial news was moderately encouraging, the market is less anxious to count its eggs before they are hatched than it was early in 1930. The beginning of the first full week of the year brought news of resumption of activity in several manufacturing plants, notably those of Ford Motor Company and the R. C. A.-Victor Corporation. The tendency was toward increased output in the steel mills.

Corporate News

Notable items of corporate news were the final sales reports of the leading mail order houses. Sears Roebuck reported a drop in the final period of its 13-month calendar of 22.4 per cent from 1929, contrasted with a drop of 20.8 in the twelfth period. Montgomery Ward reported for December a reduction from 1929 of 19.9 per cent, contrasted with 24.9 in November. For the year, Sears showed a reduction of 11.4 per cent and Montgomery Ward 6.6. Price reductions and one less Saturday in November than in that month in 1929 are factors to be considered in these comparisons.

The modification of the packers consent decree was substantially less than that sought by the packers, for it only permits them to handle other merchandise than meats, and does not permit them to go into retail selling. It was felt in financial quarters that the use of their distributing facilities to handle other food products than meat would be beneficial. Whether the packers will appeal the continued prohibition against retail distribution remains to be seen.

In the metal markets, an adverse factor was the continued decline in silver. The metal broke to a new historical low at 29⅞c an ounce. This contrasts with an average price of 56.2c in 1927-29. The possibility of a silver credit China, which still uses silver as a monetary base, has been mentioned as a solution, but recent political disturbances there have been an obstacle.

Call money renewed at 1½ per cent, to which level it had fallen on Friday. This is the lowest renewal rate since Sept. 29. It was offered in the outside market again at 1 per cent.

Foreign Bonds Improve

The buying movement that has buoyed domestic bond prices spread today to the foreign section.

Leading government issues in both the European and Latin-American groups were generally higher, contrasting with the uncertain movement that has prevailed in that group for some time, reflecting the uncertainty of investors over the economic and political outlook abroad.

There was a good demand for government obligations of Germany, France and Italy, and while trading in South American bonds was quiet, firmer tendencies were apparent.

The market failed to maintain the pace set in the first days of the new year. Volume of business slumped, but the demand was sufficiently large to maintain the upward trend of investment issues. Average gains were fractional, although larger in instances of obligations that have been slow to reflect the improved sentiment. Treasury issues were sluggish.

Offerings were confined to small municipal issues.

PROFESSOR FISHER'S INDEX OF PRICES

NEW YORK, Jan. 5—Prof. Irving Fisher's wholesale price index of 200 representative commodities from Dun's Review and the purchasing power of the dollar are shown below. The average for 1926 is used as a basis for this computation, and it is therefore placed at 100. Averages for other periods compare with it as follows:

	Index number	Purch. power
1913—Average	89.8	143.8
1914—December (low)	67.3	148.6
1920—May (peak)	167.2	59.8
1923—Average	101.1	98.9
1924—Average	98.9	101.1
1925—Average	105.2	95.1
1926—Average	100.0	100.0
1927—Average	94.0	101.6
1928—Average	96.3	103.9
1929—Average	95.3	116.1
January	96.3	116.1
February	92.7	107.9
March	90.8	110.2
April	90.6	110.4
May	88.6	112.8
June	86.4	115.7
July	83.9	119.5
August	83.2	120.2
September	83.3	120.1
October	82.6	121.0
November	81.4	122.8
December	79.6	125.7
1931—January, wk. end. Jan. 2	73.5	127.4

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Close	Prev.
February	10.24	10.24	9.93	9.93	10.21	
March	10.30	10.36	10.10	10.11	10.39	
May	10.36	10.37	10.37	10.37	10.55	
July	10.82	10.82	10.61	10.61	10.79	
October	10.95	10.95	10.77	10.78	10.95	
December	11.12	11.12	10.93	10.93	11.09	

Spots 10.18, down 15 points. Tone at close barely steady.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Close	Prev.
January	10.10	10.15	10.10	10.10	10.10b	
March	10.32	10.34	10.23	10.23	10.34	
May	10.04	10.04	10.45	10.46	10.63	
July	10.89	10.89	10.70	10.70	10.85	
October	11.04	11.04	10.89	10.89	11.03	

bBid. Tone at close steady.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Close	Prev.
January	10.52	10.55	9.88	1.81b	10.05	
March	10.25	10.30	10.14	10.20	10.39	
May	10.55	10.57	10.37	10.38	10.53	
July	10.83	10.83	10.60	10.63	10.82	
October	10.92	10.96	10.79	10.76b	10.95	
December	11.14b	11.11	11.11	10.94b		

b—Bid Tone at close steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Close	Prev.
January	5.30	5.31	5.23	5.24	5.24	
March	5.37	5.40	5.32	5.32	5.33	
May	5.48	5.50	5.44	5.44	5.44	
July	5.59	5.61	5.55	5.55	5.54	
October	5.69	5.73	5.66	5.66	5.65	

Spots 5.43 up 3 points. Tone at close barely steady. Sales 3000; (American) 2100.

MONDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Jan. 3	Jan. 2
68½	47½		Abitibi	100	50	50	50	50¼	48½
66	31		Ab & Streaus	100	36	36	36	36	35½
37¾	14½	1.60	Adams Ex	5600	18¾	18½	18½	18¾	18¾
32	20¼	1	Adams Ex pf	100	20½	20½	20½	20½	20½
52	30		Adams Mill	100	34	34	34	34	33
36¾	24	1.40	*Addressograph	200	32½	32½	32½	32½	
23¼	2½		Adv-Rumley	200	3	3	3	3	
17¾	8¾	.25	Air Reduc	4100	10¾	10¼	10¼	10¼	10½
58	6½	.60	Airway E	1100	8¾	7½	7½	7½	7½
2½	½		Ajax Rubber	2300	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾
9¼	4½	.40	Alaska Jun	1000	7¼	7	7	7	7
21¾	11½		Allegheny	18200	13¾	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
107¾	36½	8½	Allegheny pf	400	53	50	50	50	50
99¾	37½	5½	Alkali St Ins	200	52½	52½	52½	52½	52½
245	170¼	11	Allied Chem	7600	173¾	170¼	170¼	170¼	170¾
88	31½	2	Allis-Chal	1100	33¾	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¾
42¾	11½	2	Al Port Cem	1000	18	18	18	18	
31¾	16¾	3	Amerada	1100	20½	20½	20½	20½	20
10¾	1¾		Am Ag Ch	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	
21¾	17½		Am Ag Ch pf	100	18½	18½	18½	18½	18½
97¾	24½	6	Am Bk Note	100	39	39	39	37	
68	60¼	3	Am Bk N pf	40	63½	63½	63½		
45	8		Am Beet S pf	100	11¾	8	11¾		
41¾	20	2.40	Am Brake	100	34	34	34	34	34
216	118	7	Am Brake pf	20	121	121	121		
13¾	6¼		Am Br Boy	300	8	8	8	8¾	8¾
84	38	7	Am Br Bv pf	100	48¾	48¾	48¾		
125½	104¾	4†	Am Can	22900	115	113¾	113¾	114½	114½
89¾	34½	6	Am Ch Of	1200	50½	50½	50½	50¾	50¾
97¾	44¾	3	Am Ch Note	100	89	89	89	87	
116	70	7	Am Car pf	100	76¾	74½	74½		
51¾	35	2†	Am Chicle	1000	38¾	38¾	38¾	38	
33	9	5	Am Com Alc	300	21	21	21	20¾	
39½	17		Am European	100	21	21	21	20¾	
101¾	25		Am & FPw	19700	32½	30½	31½	31½	
101	73	6	Am & FP 1	300	78	78	78	74	
108¾	63½		Am & FP 1pf	400	78¾	78	78		
33¾	14½	.10	Am Hawaii	200	8	8	8	8	8¾
141¾	24½	3†	Am Ice	600	27½	27½	27½	27	
55¾	16	3‡	Am Ind Corp	4200	21	20	20¾	20¾	
4	½		Am La Pr	100	3	3	3		
25	7		Am La Pr pf	10	7	7	7		
105	18½	2	Am Loco	900	24	23	23	22½	
113½	68¼	7	Am Loco pf	200	89	87	87	87	
51¾	13¼	1	Am Metals	1100	18¾	17¼	17¼	18	
90	29	1	Am Nat G pf	10	30	30	30	25	
119¾	36½	3‡	Am Pwr&Lt	1800	48½	46¾	48¾	48½	
107	90	6	Am P&L 6	100	98½	98½	98½	98½	96
87½	74½	5	Am P&L pf A	100	78	78	78		
89¾	74¾	6	Am P&L pf st	100	80½	80½	80½	80½	
39¾	15	1	Am Radiat	9500	17¾	16¾	17¼	16¾	
148	126¼	7	Am Radiat pf	10	142	142	142		
37	15		Am Republ	200	9½	8¾	9½	8¾	
100½	28	2‡	Am Roll Mill	2400	34¼	33¾	33¾	33	
79¾	37½	4	Am Smelt	3500	44¾	43	43½	44	
141	131	7	Am Smelt pf	100	130	130	130		
32½	11¾		Am Solvents	300	13	13	13	12¾	
83¼	23½	3	Am Sil Pnt	800	26¾	26	26¼	26¾	
83¼	13¾		Am Solv pf	300	17½	17¼	17½		
49¾	39¼	5	Am Sugar	100	42¾	42¾	42¾		
27½	15	5	Am TelCab	100	18½	18½	18½		
274¼	170¾	9	Am Tel&T	108	97¾	97¼	97¼		
141½	95	9	Am Type	100	97¾	97¼	97¼		
134½	47¾	3	Am Wat Ww	5800	60½	58	58	60¼	
108¼	48	6	Am Wat W 6	100	15	15	15		
20¼	5½		Am Wool	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½	
44¾	15¾		Am Wool pf	300	21	21	21	21½	
9	1¾		Am Writ pf	200	2	2	2	2	
44¾	10¼		Am Writ pf	200	18	18	18	6½	
17¾	3¾		Am Zinc	300	4¾	4¾	4¾		
70¾	27½		Am Zinc pf	100	27¼	27¼	27¼		
78¾	27½		Anaconda	28900	32¾	31¾	32¾	33¼	
114¾	87	6.50	Anchor C pf	100	93	93	93		
37½	10¾	1	Andes Corp	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13½	
29¼	13½	2	Arch Dan	2400	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	
82¾	60	7	Armour D pf	1200	70½	67	70	67	
99¾	37½	4	Arm Ill A	17800	4	3½	4	3½	
43¾	19¾		Arm Ill B	7700	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	
4¾	1¾		Arm Ill pf	600	4¾	4¾	4¾	3¾	
65	25¼	7	Arm Ill pf	600	47	47	47	37½	
13¾	3½		Arnold Cons	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	
44½	30		Asso Apparel	100	24½	24½	24½		
30¾	19	2½	Asso Dry G	600	24	23¾	23¾	24¾	
262½	168	10	Atchison	2000	185¾	182	184	186	
108¾	100	5	Atchison of	100	103¾	103¾	103¾		
175	98½	10	Atl Coast L	2000	107	106	106	107	
51¾	16¾	1†	Atl Refin	3400	21¾	20¼	20¾	21¼	
43¾	11½	2	Atlas Pwd	100	45½	45½	45½		
108	97	6	Atlas Pwd pf	10	98	98	98		
81	21½		Atlas Tack	100	31½	31½	31½		
26¾	6¾	4‡	Auburn Auto	11700	11¾	10¾	11¾	11¾	110
7	1¾		Austin N	1500	2	2	2		
97½	23¾		Aviation		31½	30¾	31½	30¾	

—B—

78	19¾	1¾	Baldwin	2700	23¾	21¾	22½	23¾	
116	84	7	Baldwin pf	100	89¾	89	89¾		
129¾	55¾	7	Balt & O	7200	78¾	77	78¾	76½	
20¾	8	2	Barker Bros	100	10	10	10		
34	8¾	2	Barnsdall A	600	10¾	10¼	10¼	11	
93	62	4	Bastian	5200	69½	67¾	68	67½	
79½	46¾	3	Beechnut	100	58½	58½	58½		
6¾	2½		Belding H	400	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	
85¼	76½	5.50	Belg NR ppf	100	78	78	78		
57¾	14¾	1	Bendix	2400	35¾	33½	34¾	34¾	
54¾	34¾	4	Best & Co	3400	52¾	51¾	52¾	52¾	
110¼	47¾	6	Beth Steel	9300	83¼	81¼	82¾	82¾	
134	112¾	7	Beth Steel pf	200	114½	114½	114½	114½	
41½	23	1½	Blaw Knox	600	25	24	24¾	24¾	
29½	18½		Bloom dale	50	18½	18½	18½		
69	15¾	1½	Bohn Alum	1400	23¼	21½	23¼	23½	
5	1		Booth Fish	100	1¾	1¾	1¾		
86¾	60½	3†	Borden	2900	69¾	68¾	69¾	69¾	
80½	15	1	Borg Warner	3900	23¾	22¼	23¼	23¼	
74¾	19½	1½†	Briggs	7100	18¾	17¾	17¾	18½	
2	¾		Brockway	100	2	2	2	2¾	
72¾	24½		Brown Shoe	2700	61	60¾	60	61¾	
174¼	84½	5	Bklyn Un G	500	107	104¼	104¾	107	
49	33¾	3	Brown Shoe	100	35¼	34½	34½		
70¾	30		Bruns Balke	200	31½	31	31	31¾	
35¾	8¼		Bruns Term	100	7	7	7	7	
37½	11½	1	Brunswig	500	14¾	14	14¼	13¾	
48	21	2½	Buck Stove pf	10	40¼	40¼	40¼		
68	40½		Budd Wh pf	100	42¾	42¾	42¾	43¾	
18¾	3		Budd Mfg	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½	
18¾	6¾	1	Budd Wheel	700	9¼	9	9¼	9¼	
74	9¾	1	Bullard	1000	10½	10	10	10	
45	8½	3	Bulova Watch	1100	17¾	17¾	17¾	13½	
35	3		Burma Br B	1000	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¾	
81¾	18¾	1	Burroughs	1800	24¾	23¾	24¼	24¾	
110	97	7	Bush T dep	10	103¼	103¼	103¼		
4½	1¼	.50	Butte Cop	700	1½	1½	1½		
8¼	¾	2	Butter & Sup	200	1¼	1¼	1¼		
112¾	33½		Byers	9900	44¾	41	43¾	42	

—C—

77½	41½	4	Calif Pack	400	45	44½	45	44	
2½	¾		Callahan	100	¾	¾	¾		
30	10	2	Campbell	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	14¼	
32¾	7¾		Calu & Hecla	600	8¾	8¼	8¼	8½	
75¾	20½	3	Canada Dry	200	34¾	33¾	33¾	34½	
52¼	35¼	2½	Can Pac	3100	41¾	40¼	41	41¼	
24¼	18½	1.60	Canno Mills	100	18	18	18		
24¾	18½	1	Capital Adm	1100	19¾	18¾	19¼	18¾	
363½	83½	6	Case Thresh	16600	93	89¾	91¼	93	
70¾	22	3	Caterpillar	500	30½	30	30	29¾	
13½	1½		Cav-Dobbs	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	1¾	
69	3		Celotex	300	7	7	7	6¾	
12	3		Celotex ct	100	8	8	8	8	
84½	17¼		Celotex pf	40	24	23¼	23¼		
20¾	5½		Celanese	400	5¾	5½	5¾		
30½	18	1½	Cen Aguirre		20¾	20¾	20¾	20¼	
63¾	21	4	Cerro de P	1000	25	24½	24½	25	
157½	2		Cert-Teed	300	3½	3	3½		
46½	6¾		Cert-Teed pf	100	11	11	11		
6777	140	80	Checker Cab	1400	20	19½	19¾	20¾	
82½	32¼	3	Ches Corp	1200	42	42	42	42½	
51¾	32¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	1800	42½	41¾	41¾	43	
10	3		Chi & Alton	1900	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
11	1¼		Chi & Alt pf	1200	2	2	2	2	
17¾	4¾		Chi Gt West	300	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	
52¾	12	1	Chi Gt W pf	400	20¾	20	20¼	21½	
26¾	4¼		Chi M&StP	3300	7½	6½	7¼	6½	
45¼	7¾		Chi M&StP pf	4600	11½	10¾	11¾	11½	
88¾	21¼	4	Chi R&NW	900	36½	34¾	36¼	36¾	
37	7¾		Chi Pneu	1000	11¼	10¾	10¾	10½	
55¾	23½	3½	Chi Pneu pf	100	27	27	27	24¾	
125¾	45¾	7	Chi RI	100	49¾	48¾	49¾	50	
115¾	51	6	Chi RI 6%	100	85	85	85	84	
32	20½	3	Chi Yel Cab	100	22	22	22	22	
67¾	22¾	2	Childs	1200	27	26½	26½	27	
43	14¾	1	Chrysler	3500	17¾	16¾	16¾	17	
88¾	77½	6½	City Ice pf	100	87½	87½	87½	87	
13¾	4		City Stores	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	
105	91¼	7	Clett Frem	80	100	100	100		
20¾	8¾		Col Bea Oil	300	9¾	9¾	9¾	10	
191¾	123¾		Coca Cola	1200	150	147	148	148	
52¾	35¾		Coca Cola A	200	50½	50½	50½	50½	
64¾	44	2½	Col Palm	200	49	49	49	49	
35¾	12		Collins & A	1100	14¾	14	14¾	14	
92	73	7	Collins & A pf	200	73	72	73		
77	26¼		Colo Fuel	1400	34¾	33½	33½	33¾	
135½	100	8	Colo Fuel pf	10	105	105	105		
87	30¾	2‡	Colum Gas	7400	27¾	26	26½	27¾	
110	99	6	Col Gas pf A	900	102	101½	102	101¾	
139	65¼	6	Col Carbon	4200	70	68½	68½	63½	
59¾	7¼	5‡	Col Graph	6200	8¾	8¾	8¾	9¾	
40¾	15½	3	Com Cred	1100	20	19	20	19¾	
55	21¾	1.60†	Com Inv Tr	1800	27	26¾	26¾	24½	
58	25	2	Com Inv Tr pf	1800	28	27½	28	26¾	
20¼	7¾	.60	Comwlth Sv	23400	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¼	
104¾	88½	6	Comwlth Sv 6pf	300	94¾	94	94½	93¾	
19¾	6¼		Conglomerate	600	7¾	7¾	7¾	8¾	
27¾	7¾		Con Film	1500	12¾	12	12	11¾	
17¾	2¾	2	Con Film pf	1600	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	
26	2¾		Con Gas	9900	85¾	83¾	84½	86½	
103¾	99½	5	Con Gas pf	300	102½	101¾	102½	102	
45	15	2	Con Ry C pf	400	27	25¾	27	25¾	
		Con	Container A	200	8	7¾	8	7¾	
22½	5¼	1.20	Container B	300	6	5¾	5¾	5¾	
8½	3		Contained B	300	3¾	2½	2½		
52½	18¾		Cont Bak A	1400	20¼	19¾	19¾	19¾	
30	8		Cont Bak B	800	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	
96	42	8	Cont Bak pf	400	69	68¾	68¾	69	
71¾	43½	2½	Cont Can	2900	59¾	50	50	51	
77¾	37½	2.60	Cont Ins	4200	50½	49¾	50	49¾	
83¾	37¾	4	Cont Motors	300	13¾	13¼	13¼	13¼	
30½	7¾		Cont Oil	4000	11¼	10¾	10¾	11¼	
81.4	122.8		November	40½	8¼	8	8¼	8¾	
79.6	125.7		December	113¾	45	21	21	21	
73.5	127.4		Corn Prod	4900	80½	78	78½	80½	
			Corn Prod pf	200	147	147	147		
73	7½		Coty	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¾	
35¾	25½	2†	Cream of Wh	700	29	29¾	29	41¾	
22	3¾	1†	Crosley	3200	11¼	10¾	11	11	
36	30½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	36	31½	31½	30½	
83¾	40¼	3‡	Crucible	100	52¼	51¼	51¾	49	
117	101½	7	Crucible pf	10	108	108	108	106	
7	1		Cuba Cane Prod	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	
70	33	6	Cuba Dy pf	200	37	37	37		
9	2		Cub Am Sug	300	3	3	3		
65¾	22½		Cub Am S pf	10	23½	23½	23½		
48	38¼	4	Cudahy	200	41¾	41	41¾		
134¼	85	6	Curtis Pub	1100	98¾	96¾	97¾	98	
121½	112	7	Curtis P pf	100	114	114	114	114	
14¾	3¾		Curtiss Wr	14800	5½	5	5¼	5¾	
3¾	1		Curtiss Wr A	400	3¼	4¾	4¾	5	
90½	35	3½†	Cutler	100	39	39	39		

—D—

			Davison	100	14	13¾	13¾	14¾	
24½	20	7	Deere pf	400	22	21¾	22	21¾	
261	130½	10	Del & Hud	1600	143	142	142	140	
97¾	51¾	3†	Del Lack W	300	85½	85	85	84½	
10¾	8¼	1	Dome Mines	700	9¾	9¼	9¼	9¾	
132	12	1.20	Dom Stores	300	15	15	15		
145¾	97½	4†	Dupont	97300	95¾	93½	93½	61	
182½	114¾	6	Dupont den	200	120	120	120		
104¾	100	5	Duquesne pf	100	102	102	102		

—E—

23½	6¼	1½†	Eastern Rad	200	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	
258¼	152¼	8	East Kodak	1800	153¼	150	152¾	153¾	
37¾	11¾	1.60	Eaton Axle	800	13¾	13	13¾	15¾	
19¾	2¼		Edison	500	3¾	3¾	3¾		
67	35		Elfingon pf	400	35½	35½	35½		
114¾	53	6	Elec Auto Lt	4500	65	63¼	63¾	64¾	
39	3¼		Elec Boat	2600	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	
102¾	24¾	1	Elec Pwr&Lt	21500	44¾	42¾	43¾	43¾	
102	85	8	El Pwr&Lt pf	200	87	87	87	86	
79¾	47½	5	Elec Sto Bat	800	54½	53¼	54½	53¾	
13¾	3		Elmer-Dr A	100	3	3	3		
30¾	28¾		Emd John	300	29¾	29¼	29¼		
104¾	89	8½	Enr P S 8½ pf	100	89	89	89		
63¾	23¾		Erie	2900	33	30¾	31¾	33½	
67¾	37	4	Erie 1pf	300	45	44¾	44¾	43	
47¾	28	2	Erie 2pf	500	36½	40	40½		
43¾	6¾		Eureka Vac	100	9	9	9		
31½	21¾	1½	Ex Buffet	10	24	23¾	23¾	24	

—F—

9¾	1¾		Fairbanks	100	1	1	1	1	
27¼	2½		Fairbks M	100	4	4	4		
38	13¼		Fed Dept St	200	16	15¾	15¾	14¾	
89¾	85		Fed Lt 7pf	300	88	88	88		
33½	8½	.80	Fed Motor T	300	9¾	9¼	9¼	9¾	

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Jan. 3	Jan. 2
47¾	23¾	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	600	25¾	23½	23½	24¾	
39¾	15¼	2.00	Fidelity Ins	500	18¾	18	18¼	18	
23¾	15¾	1	†Firestone	300	18	18	18	17¾	
21¾	10¾	.10	Firestone pf	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	
41¾	39¾	2½	First Nat St	100	42¾	42¼	42¾	43	
8½			Fisk Rubber	2700	¾	¾	¾	¾	
27¾	23½	2†	Fisk Rub 1pf	100	3½	3	3		
21	11¾		Fisk pf sv	10	13	13	13		
72¾	38	2	Harbison	100	39½	39½	39½		
29	23¼	

STEEL TRADE TAKES TURN FOR BETTER

First Improvement in 11 Months—Idle Plants Resume Operations

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK, Jan. 5—The trend in the steel rate is upward for the first time in 11 months.

Average operations are now about 40 per cent of capacity compared with 25 to 30 per cent around Christmas. Of course the improvement is seasonal. But the important point is that there is a change for the better.

For several months the production of steel has been less than consumption. It is probable that production will at least approximate consumption during the first quarter of 1931, and possibly exceed it. There is of course not so close a measure of consumption as there is of production, however. A conservative estimate would be that steel operations will have reached 50 per cent of capacity by January; 60 per cent by mid-February and 65 per cent by mid-March. In February of 1930, 81 per cent operations proved to be the peak of the year.

Resumption of idle plants and increasing working forces at plants not completely idle is the order of the day. For instance, the gray iron foundry of the Chevrolet Motor Company at Saginaw, Mich., is increasing its working forces by 1000 men at once, bringing the total engaged to 3650.

There have been many evidences that stocks of raw steel materials, as well as finished steel goods, are at a very low ebb. In pig iron, for instance, many small lots of iron for immediate shipment have been ordered, while in some cases earlier delivery than provided for on contracts is being asked.

Earlier Buying Expected

Because of these low stocks it is quite probable that first-quarter buying will start earlier than usual. It is reported that oil companies and public utilities planning to lay steel pipe lines in 1931 intend to order earlier than last year in order to insure delivery of ample quantities while the pipe-laying season is still on.

The railroads are very good prospective customers just now. It is possible that the merger of 250 roads into four main systems will speed the purchasing of raw materials, now that the uncertainty incident to the long merger negotiations is over. About 1,000,000 tons of rails for 1931 have either been bought or are in near-by prospect.

Much pipe-line steel is in prospect. The Standard Oil Company is taking bids on two lines, requiring 135,000 tons of steel, one 400 miles long in the middle West, and the other 150 miles from Colorado to Phoenix, Ariz. Another order for about 60,000 tons is about to be placed.

Builders Lead Steel Buying

Surveys made by the steel trade journals reveal that the building industry was the leading steel consumer in 1930, the automobile industry having slipped back from first to second place. This is in accord with figures pertaining to sales of fabricated structural steel, which declined but a few per cent from 1929, whereas the drop in most other steel commodities was considerably more.

The steel making capacity of the United States was increased by 845,000 tons during 1930, or 1.35 per cent. However, the average yearly gain in steel consumption is 1,375,000 tons, hence it would seem that the industry was by no means overexpanded last year.

In times of dullness the steel makers often concentrate on expanding facilities and improving equipment. Accordingly, it is expected that the increase in capacity to be effected this year will be at the rate of 4,180,000 tons, the largest expansion for any one year since the war.

Pig iron demand has been quiet on the whole. However, there has been more than the usual number of spot purchases made, which signifies that iron consumers' stocks are very low. More furnaces are being placed in blast, and it is probable that January production will have increased for the first time in months.

Virginia Furnace Put Out

One exception to the trend has been the Pulaski furnace in Virginia, which was put out of blast at the close of the year because of excessive stocks. Though Virginia was once a prominent iron-making center, the Pulaski was the only one to operate during 1930.

Price trends among the metals have been irregular. Silver sold at 30¼c on one day of the past week, the bottom price in the history of the industry. Quick silver sagged somewhat to $104 a flask of 76 pounds, thus ending 1930 at the low price for the year. Tin, on the other hand, was very buoyant, selling as high as 27c a pound.

Copper improved by ¼c a pound, selling at the close of the week at 10½c a pound in the home market and at 10.80c c. i. f. European ports abroad. Export sales have been better than usual at 2500 tons daily, though since New Year's Day they have averaged 1000 tons daily. Domestic demand has been fair.

Old-Contract Shipments

Only custom smelters are in the market and the trade wonders what will happen to the price when regular producers feel the need of making sales again. These producers claim, however, that shipments on old contracts during December were unusually good and that they are in a comfortable position.

Statistics for December will be issued by the American Bureau of Metal Statistics on Jan. 12 and are expected to show the first decline on surplus stocks of refined metal in about two years. Such a showing may bolster sentiment somewhat.

Tin was bouyant because 90 per cent of the world's tin producers are said to have agreed to limit exports in order to balance supply with demand. The world's visible supply of tin increased 1687 tons last month.

Lead has been unusually quiet. Prices are holding here, though they have been falling at London. Zinc shows a slightly easier trend with offerings at 4.10c a pound, East St. Louis, compared with 4.12½c during the fore part of the week.

BUICK MOTOR RESUMES

The Buick Motor Company, a division of the General Motors Corporation, produced and shipped 4002 cars in December, compared with 7177 in November and 6042 in December, 1929. The plant was closed the last two weeks in December for inventory, but production has been resumed and the January schedule calls for output of 6044 cars.

New York Bonds

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany 5s '44	83¾	83¾
Alleghany 5s reg	83	83
Alleghany 5s '49	82¾	82
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	101	101
Am For Pow 5s	61	61½
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	91½	91½
Am Metals 5½s	92½	91¾
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104½	104½
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	124	124
Am T&T col 5s '46	105½	105½
Am T&T 5s '65	106	106
Am T&T cf 5s '69	106	106
Am T&T deb 5½s '43	108	108
Armour & Co 5½s '43	73	73
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	88½	88½
Atch T&SF 4½s	110	111
B&O 1st 4s '48	86¾	86¾
B&O ss Tol & C div '59	84	84
B&O 4½s '33	100¼	100¼
B&O rfg 5s '95	103½	103½
B&O rfg 6s '95	108	108
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	107½	107½
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	101½	101½
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	105	104½
Boston & Me 5s '55	100¼	99½
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	33	33
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 4s '60	89	88¾
Bklyn Un 5s '50	103¼	103¼
Bklyn Un El 1st	86	85¾
By Products 5½s C	102	101¾
Cal Pack 5s	98½	98½
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	99¼	99¼
Can North sf 7s '40	111	111
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	103¼	103½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	104	104
Cen New Eng 4s	85	85
Certaineed 5½s rcts '48	32½	32½
Chi & Erie 1st 5s '82	44	42½
Chi Gt West 4s '59	86	85¾
Chi M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	93¾	93½
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	31½	31
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	73¼	72½
Chi & Nw gen 4s sta '87	86½	86½
Chi & Nw 4½s '87	90¼	90¼
Chile Copper 5s '47	93	92¼
Cin T 4½s	103¾	103¾
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	90	90
Colonial Oil 5s	53¾	53¾
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	35	35
Container Corp 5s ct '43	82	82
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	86	86
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	92¼	92¼
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	103	103
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	95¾	95¾
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	97½	97½
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	106	106
Detroit Ed 5s '49	105¾	105¾
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	86½	86½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	104¼	104¼
Erie 5s '67	82¾	82
Erie gen 7s	82	
Erie Gen Riv 6s '97	106¼	106¼
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	30¾	30½
Fla East Coast 5s '74	24¼	24½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102¾	102½
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49	90	90
Gen Theater 6s	57½	57½
Goodrich 6s	70½	70½
Goodyear 5s '57	88¼	87½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	109¾	109¾
Houston Belt 5s	100¾	100¾
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	105	105
Humble Oil 5s '37	101¾	101¾
Inland Steel 4½s '78	96	96
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	70	69
Kendall 5½s ww	45	45
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	79½	79½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	89½	89½
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s	95	95
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	100¼	100¼
L'Autaro 6s '54	47	45
Louis Ark 5s	62½	62½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	87	87
McCormick (Edith R) 6s '34	100½	100½
McCrory 5½s '41	95½	95½
Meade 5s ww	89	89
Met Edison 4½s	101½	101½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	101¾	101¾
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	90½	90½
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	72½	71
Mo Pac 5s F '77	98	98
Mo Pac 5½s '49	96	96
Murray Body 6½s '34	93	93
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	99¾	99½
NYC&HR rfg & in 5s 2013	107	107
NYO&WR cv 4s '31	106½	106½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	92	91½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '31	100¾	100¾
NY NH&H 4½s '67	93	93
NY NH&H cit 6s '40	105	105
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	118	118
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	41	41
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	96	96
NY Wchester & B 4½s '46	83	83
Nor Am Ed 5s C	89½	89½
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	85¾	85¾
Nor States Pow 5s B '41	105¾	105¾
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	110½	110½
Ont Swc 6½s	91¾	91¾
Ore Ry & Nav con 4s '46	95	95
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	94	94
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103½	103½
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	104¼	104¼
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	107	107
Par Publix 5½s	86	85½
Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53	90	90
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	101½	101½
Paramount Fam Lsk 5s '47	94¾	94½
Pathe Ex Inc 7s '37	99	99½
Penn G & D RR 4½s A '77	102½	102½
Penn RR 4½s D	98½	98
Penn RR 4½s '63	101½	101¾
Penn RR 4s '52	92¾	92
Penn RR con 4½s '80	104½	105¾
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	103½	103¾
Penn RR 5s '64	104	104½
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	109¾	109
Pere Marquette 4½s	101¼	101¼
Phil Co 5s '67	100¾	100¼
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	103¾	103¾
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	100¼	100¼
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	80	78
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	104	104
Pitts & Yqngst 7½ A 4s	42¾	42¾
Pitts CC&StL 5s B '75	110	109
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	101½	101
Port Art C & Dock 6s '53	101	101
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	63½	62½
Pub Svc E&G 5s '65	104¾	104¾
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	103½	103¾
Pub Svc E&G 1970	103¾	103¾
Pure Oil 5½s '37	94	94
Pure Oil 5½s '40	92	91¾
Purity Banking 5s '48	92½	92¼
Read rfg 4½s '97 A	102½	102½
Richfield Oil 6s	65	65
Rep I&S sf 5s '40	96½	96½
StL IM&S 4s R&G div '33	98¾	98¾
StL & SF 4s A '50	89	88
St L & SF 4½s '78	84	83
StL & SF gen 5s '31	100½	100½
StL & SF 5s B '50	102	102
StL & SF gen 6s '31	100¾	100¾
StL SW 1st 4s '89	85½	85½
StL SW con 4s '32	99½	99½
StP & KCSL 4½s '41	96	96
StP M&M con 4s '33	98½	98½
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	109½	109½
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	106	105½
Seabd Al gold 4s '50	48	48
Seabd AL gold 4s ct '50	52	44
Seabd AL rfg 4s '59	20	18¾
Seabd AL con 6s '45	19	18
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	8¾	8¾
Shell Pipe 5s '52	90½	90
Shell Union 5s '47	81¾	81
Shell Union 5s ct ww	83½	83
Shubert Theater 6s '42	30½	30½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	97¾	97¾
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	99¾	99½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	101¼	100¾
So Colo Pow 6s '47	102½	102½
So PaCific col 4s '49	93½	93½
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	97½	96¾
So Pacific 4½s '68	98¾	98¾
So Pacific 4½s '69 ww	99½	98½
So Ry gen 4s '56	87¾	87½
So Ry con 5s '94	110	110
So Ry gen 6s '56	112¼	112¼
So Ry 4s M&O div '38	94	94
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	105¾	105¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '51	104¾	104
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	99½	99¼
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	94	94
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106	105¾
Tenn Coal I 5s	104½	104
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	103½	103½
Texas Corp 5s '44	101¼	101
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	101¼	101½
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	99¼	98½
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	99¾	99¾
Third Avee rfg 4s '60	46¾	46½
Third Ave 5s '37	93	93
Third Ave adj 5s '60	28¾	28¾
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	90	90
Ulster & Del rfg 4s '52	60	58½
Ulster & Del con 5s '28	90¾	90¾
Ulster & Del con 5s '28 sta	76	75¼
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	101¾	101¾
Union El L & P 5½s '54	103¾	103
Union Oil Col 6s '42	106	106
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	98½	98
Union Pacific 4s '68	94	93½
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	97	96¾
Union Pacific 4½s '67	101	100½
Uni Biscuit 6s '42	102	102
U Ry St Louis 4s '34	62	61
US Rubber 5s '47	73¾	73½
Utah L& & Trac 5s '44 N	95½	95
Utah Pow & L& 8s '44	100¾	100¼
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	73½	72
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	78½	78½
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	107	107
Wabash 1st 5s '39	102¾	102¾
Wabash 5s D	94½	94½
Walworth 6s '45	79	79
Warner 6s ww	96	96
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	82	80
Warner Bros Pict 6s	70	69½
Washington Ter 3½s '45	91	91
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	104	104
Western Electric 5s '44	105½	105
Western Marriland 4s '52	81¾	81
Western Marriland 5½s '77	96	96
Western Pac 5s A '46	98½	98
Western Un 5s '51	102¾	102
Western Un 6½s '36	108¾	108½
Western Un 5s '60	103¾	103½
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	100¼	100¼
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	102½	102¾
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100	99¾
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	83½	83½
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	52	51¾
Youngstown Sheet 5s	103	103¼

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	71¾	71¼
Antioquia 7s A '45	58	58
Antioquia 7s F '45	33¼	33¼
Antwerp 5s '58	98½	97
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	90½	90½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	90¾	90¾
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	90½	90½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	90¾	90¾
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	90¼	90¼
Australia 4½s '57	88	88
Australia 5s '55	75	74½
Australia 5s '57	74	74
Austria 7s ct	81½	81
Austria)Gov) 7s '43	105	105
Austria (Upper) 7s '43	98½	98½
Belgium (King) 6s '52	103¾	103½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	108	107½
Belgium (King) 7s '50	110¾	110¾
Belgium (King) 7s '56	108	107½
Belgium (King) 8s '41	107½	107½
Bergen (City) 5s '60 rcts	85	85
Berlin 6s '58	69	68
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	71¾	71¾
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	40¼	39¾
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	71	71
Bolivia 7s 60	25½	25¼
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	29½	29
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	51½	51
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	58½	57
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	59	57
Brazil (UB) 8s '41	72	72
Bremen 7s '35	90¾	90½
Brisbane 6s rcts	75	75
Budapest (City) 6s '62	67½	67½
Buenos Aires 6s Oct '60	82	82
Buenos Aires 6s '61	64	64
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s	66	66
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	60¾	59½
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	101	100¾
Canada (Dom) 5s '31	100¾	100¾
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	104¾	104¾
Carlsbad (City) 8s '54	106½	106½
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	60	60
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	70	69
Chile (Bank) 6½s '61	78	78
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	74	72½
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	75	73¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	75	74¾
Chile (Rep) 6s Feb	75	74
Chile (Rep) 8s '42	73½	73½
Chilean Loan 7s	72	72
China (Gov) Hu-K Ry 8s '51	32	31½
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	85½	85
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	80	81½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	81	81
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	80½	80¼
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	74	74
Cuba (Rep) 6s ('14) '49	96	96
Cuba (Rep) 6½s '53	98½	98½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '44	93	93
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	110	109½
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s D '52	110	109½
Danish Mun 6s B '49	107½	107¾
Denmark (King) 6½s '42	94	94
Denmark (King) 6½s '55	100½	100¾
Denmark (King) 5½s '42	104½	104¾
Dominic (Rep) sf 6½s '42	85	85
Dominic (Rep) 6½s 2d '40	85	85
Duke Power 5s '80	103¾	103¾
Dutch El of 6s '52	101¾	101¾
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	85¾	85¾
Finland 6½s '45	78½	78½
Frameriean Dev 7½s '42	104¾	104½
Frankfort 6½s	72	71½
French (Rep) 7s '49	130½	130
French (Rep) 7½s '41	133½	133½
Goleniotschen Min 8s '54	91	90½
German 7s '49	105	101½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	80¾	80¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	70	69
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	70	69¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	84	83½
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	67½	67½
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	77½	77½
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	82	82
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '60	91	91
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	91	91
Germ Gov Ext 5½s '65	71½	71½
Good Hope I&SW 7s '49	82	82
Graz 8s '54	97	97
Greek 6s '68	84½	83½
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	94½	94½
Harpen 6s '49 ww	79½	79
Hungary Mun 7s '46	75	73
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	99½	99½
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	75½	74
Irish Free State 5s '60	102¾	102¾
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	85½	85
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	80¾	79½
Italy (King) 7s '51	94	93½
Jap (Con Fwr) 6½s '50	88	88
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	103¼	103¾
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s	93¼	92
Karstadt 6s '43	82¾	82¾
Kreugfr & Toll 5s '60 ww	92¾	92¼
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	77½	76½
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	77½	76
Medellin 6½s '54	43	42
Meridionale El 7s '57	82	84½
Mex 4s small A '10	9¾	9¼
Miag Mill Mch 7s '50 xw	65	65
Milan (City) 6½s '52	79½	79
Montecatin 7s '37 ww	92¾	92¾
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	92¾	92¾
New South Wales 5s '57	69½	68¼
New South Wales 5s '58	68	68
Nord Rys 6½s '50	106	106
North German Lloyd 6s '47	84	84
Norway Bk '70	100½	100½
Norway (King) 5s '63	101¼	100¾
Norway (King) 5½s '65	103½	103½
Norway (King) 6s '43	105¾	105
Norway (King) 6s '44	105¼	105¼
Norway (King) 6s '52	102	101¾
Norwegian El 5½s '57	98¾	98½
Oriental Dec 5½s '58	88½	88½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	95½	95
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	102½	101½
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	104½	104¾
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	106¾	106¾
Peru 6s '60	35	34
Peru 6s '61	33¾	33¼
Peru 7s '59	57	57
Poland 6s '40	64½	64
Poland 7s '47	76	75
Poland 8s '50	83¾	82
Prussia 6s	10	69
Prague (City) 7½s '52	104½	104
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	76	75½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	76½	76½
Rhine Westphalia '55 ww	78	78
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	86½	85
Rima Steel Corp 7s '55	86	85½
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	41	40¼
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '68	41½	41½
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	52	53
Rome (City) 6½s '52	81½	80
Rotterdam (City) 5s '64	103	103
Royal Dutch 4s ww	89	88½
Rumania 7s	74	74
Sanke Fe (Prov) 7s '42	80½	80½
Sao Paulo (Bz) 7s '56	59	58¾
Sao Paulo (City) 6½s '57	48	48
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '58	41½	39½
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	86½	86½
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	70½	70
Sao Paulo (State) '40	74	74
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	74½	74¾
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	78½	78½
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	107	106¾
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	78½	77½
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	77½	77½
Siemens 6½s '51	89	89
Siemens 7s '38	97	97
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	62	62
Sizria (Prov) 7s '46	91½	91½
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	105½	105½
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	106½	106½
Sydney 5½s	75	76
Toho El Pow 7s '55	91½	91½
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	82½	82½
Tokyo El Li 6s '53	84½	83½
Tyrol 7s '52	85½	87½
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105½	105½
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	76	75½
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	74½	73¾
Unterelbe 6s '53	69	69
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	75½	75¼
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	98	98
Uruguay (Rep) '64	74	74
Venis 7s	95¼	94
Warsaw 7s '58	50¾	50
Westphalia El 6s '53	68¾	68¾
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	95¼	95¼

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Jan 3	Last Jan 2
3½s '47		101.30	101.30	101.30	101.31
1st 4¼s '47	102.30	103.00	102.28	103.00	103.00
4th 4¼s '38	103.22	103.24	103.22	103. 24	103.22
US 3½s '43	102.21	101.00	102.11	102.11	102.12
US 3¼s '47	102.24	102.24	102.24	102.24	102.22
US 4s '44	106.10	106.10	106.10	106.10	106.12
US 4¼s '32-'37-'38	113.18	113.18	113.18	113.18	113.14

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

CELOTEX PROFIT

The Celotex Company reports for the year ended Oct. 31 net of $364,079 after depreciation, interest, and federal taxes, equal to $4.58 a share on 53,206 shares of 7 per cent preferred, compared with $1,478,590 a year before, equivalent after preferred dividends to $6.14 a share on 181,483 average common shares outstanding during that year, and $6.43 a share on 205,184 common shares at the end of the year.

New York Curb

(Continued from Page 10)

2 United States vtc	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 United Verde Ext	8¼	8¼	8¼
3 Ut P&L (1.02½rg)	10¼	10	10¼
1 UtPacLBctf (1.02½rg)	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
1 Utility & Indus	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
V			
10 Vacuum Oil (4½g)	57½	56	56½
1 Vick Finance (.40)	5¼	5¼	5¼
W			
8 West Air Exp (.80)	16⅞	14⅜	16⅞
1 Wheatsworth (1½)	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
2 Winter Benjamin	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

(CURB DOMESTIC BONDS)
(Sales in $1000)

Ala Pow 5s '68	103¾	103¾	103¾
12 Ala Pow 4½s '67	99½	99	99
1 Alumin Co 5s '52	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Am Cmwlth Pw 6s '40	80	80	80
18 Am G&E 5s 2028	98½	98⅝	98½
8 Am Pw & L 6s 2016	104⅝	104	104⅝
6 Am Roll M 8s '48	94	93	94
2 Appalach G 6s '45	67	67	67
15 Appalach P 5s '56	101¾	101½	101½
10 Ark P & L 5s '56	99¾	99¾	99½
11 Asso Elc 4½s '53	85	85	85
8 Asso G&E 5s '50	71¾	71¼	73½
3 Asso GE 5½s '77	94½	94	94
62 Asso G&E 5s '49	75	73	74½
10 Asso G&E 4½s '49 C	68⅝	68⅝	68½
Assoc Tel Ut 5½s '44 C	84½	84	84½
23 Bell Tel Can 5s '57 B	103¾	103½	103¾
3 Can N Ry Eq 7s '35	107	107	107
1 Cap Adm 5s '53 A xw	21½	22⅝	23½
3 Caterp Trac 6s '35	98⅝	98	98⅝
86 Cities Ser 5s '50	78¼	77⅞	78
1 Cities Ser G 5½s '42	81¾	81½	81½
1 Cities Ser G P 6s '42	97	97	97
10 Cities Ser P&L 5½s '52	91½	91½	92½
4 Cnwlth Ed 4½s '57 D	101¾	101¼	101¾
8 CnWith Ed 4½s '30 E	100¼	100⅛	100⅛
25 Cousins Pw 4½s '58	102¾	102¾	103¼
10 Cont Gas & El 5s '58 A	83½	83½	83½
1 Crucible Steel 5s '40	98	98	98
1 Cudahy P 5½s '37	99¾	99¾	99¾
4 Delaware P & L 5½s '59	101¼	101¼	101¼
6 Det In Edg 7s '50	3	3	3
15 East Util Inv 5s '54 A	62½	60½	60½
11 Elec Pw & Lt 5s 2030	85¾	85	85¾
11 Fla Pw & Lt 5s '54	85	84⅜	85
3 Gatineau Pw 5s '56	93	93	93
1 Gatineau Pw 6s '41 B	91	90½	91
14 Gen Pow 6s '57	100½	100	101⅜
22 Gillette 5s '40	97¼	97⅜	97¼
1 Gliddan Co 5½s '36	89	89	89
8 Gul Oil Pa 5s '47	103	103	103
3 Gulf Oil Pa 5s '37	101¼	101⅛	101⅛
19 Indianapolis P&L 5s '57 A	101¾	101¾	101¾
27 Insull Util Inv 6s 40D	88	86⅞	87⅛
5 Inter Sec Am 5s '47	69	69	69
1 Iowa-Neb L&P 5s '57	92¾	92¾	92¾
7 Kentucky Util 5s I '59	97	97	97
12 Lehigh P S 5s 2026 A	102	101⅝	102
1 Louis P&L 5s '51	98½	98½	98½
21 Mass Gas 5s '50	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞
2 Mid Sts Pet 6½s '40 A	48	48	45
9

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WOMEN—Be financially independent; take orders children's, ladies' dresses and lingerie; spare or full time; no experience needed; pleasant, dignified, profitable work; commission basis; free dress to producers. JANALANE Inc., Dept. 33-1, Indianapolis, Ind.

MORTGAGE LOANS

MORTGAGE LOANS, long and short terms, on churches, schools, colleges; F. M. C. A.'s; for refinancing and new construction. DUCRET & COMPANY, 353 Broadway, New York City.

POSTAGE STAMPS

SPECTACULAR COLUMBUS Issue of Spain, 10 varieties including large triangle, 30c; send for our latest price list of over 2000 items. MOWER, 12 Geary, San Francisco.

ROOMS TO LET

WASHINGTON, D. C., Virginia House—Centrally located for tourists; parties accommodated; reasonable rates. 1417 Mass. Ave., N. W.

Local Classified

APARTMENTS TO LET

N. Y. C.—Attractively furnished 4-room apartment for rent; good transportation. Apt. 13-4, 425 Riverside Drive. Cathedral 3063.

SUBLET, BROOKLINE, MASS.
Unfurnished apartment in largest apartment hotel in New England; 2 bedrooms, living room, dining room and kitchenette; southwestern exposure; corner apartment; fine draperies included. Beacon 6460 (MR. STAPLES).

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

PIERCE-ARROW 1930 Sedan; gone around 25,000 miles. S-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

NEW YORK CITY—Two attractive 7-room apartments all filled; good income. Box F-1, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BANKING, Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women. THE PERSONNEL COMPANY
198 Broadway, N. Y. C. Rm. 501 Cort. 2963

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. Cortlandt 6938

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 Broadway, New York City. Telephone Worth 2-2080.

MRS. J. E. CURTISS—Formerly manager employment department Remington Typewriter Co.; business opportunities for men and women. 156 W. 45th St., New York City. Bryant 8835.

MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY
High grade colored maids: references.
2382 7th Ave., New York Audubon 3898

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE, refined, active woman, Christian Scientist preferred, for permanent position of responsibility as managing housekeeper to cater for 50 people in private institution of high standing; position requires thorough experience in catering, managing servants and efficient care of a home; references required. TENACRE, INC., Princeton, N. J.

YOUNG women, preferably Christian Scientists, to train to efficiently care for those needing attention; references required. TENACRE, Princeton, N. J.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NORLE R. STEVES, 194 Harvard St., Boston 24, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

CREMONA VIOLIN, suitable for concert master, soloist or advanced student for sale. For particulars see MR. T. BECK, Hotel Garrison Hall, Boston.

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33rd, New York City.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Half of practitioner's double office, all or part time, including evenings, 33 W. 42nd (Room 928). Penna. 6-0011.

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office, new French Building, 551 Fifth Ave., at 45th St. Room 1609. Tel. Murray Hill 3958.

PART TIME—Practitioner's office, comfortably furnished. Inquire after 2 p. m., Room 1961, Salmon Tower, 11 West 42nd St., New York City.

PART TIME—Practitioner's office. Inquire after 2 p. m., Room 739, 33 West 42nd St., New York City.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

JAMAICA, Long Island, N. Y.—Painter, decorator, paperhanger; superior workmanship; will go anywhere. VOLKER, 29 184th St. Tel. Republic 4973.

Newest Wall Textures and Plain Painting
PHIL ADAMS, 3608 Ave. K, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Phone Midwood 8-0507

PARCEL DELIVERY

Williams Parcel Delivery
AT YOUR SERVICE
THREE TIMES A DAY
at 11 A. M., 2 P. M., 5 P. M.
553 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON
COPLEY SQUARE KENmore 9298

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	4½%	1½%
Commercial paper	3½@4	2¾@3
Customers' loans	5	5
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	2¼@2½	2¼@2½
Four to six months	2½@3	2½@3
	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	29⅝c	30⅛c
Bar silver in London	14½d	14⅞d
Bar gold in London	85s 9d	85s 11d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$66,000,000	
Balances	33,000,000	
F. R. bank credit	30,800,114	

Acceptance Market

30 days	1⅛@1¼
60 days	1⅛@1¼
90 days	1⅛@1¾
4 months	2 @1⅞
5 months	2⅛@2
6 months	2⅛@2

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	3½%	Bombay	5%
Boston	3	Budapest	5½
Chicago	3½	Calcutta	5
Cleveland	3	Paris	2
Dallas	3½	Copenhagen	3½
Kansas City	3½	Helsingfors	6
Minneapolis	4	Lisbon	7½
New York	3	London	3
Philadelphia	3½	Madrid	6
Richmond	3½	Oslo	4
San Francisco	3½	Prague	4
St. Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	3	Rome	5½
Athens	8	Sofia	10
Berlin	5	Stockholm	3½
Berne	2½	Tokyo	5.11
Bucharest	9	Vienna	5
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations in foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling: Demand	$4.85½	$4.85	$4.8665
Cables	4.85⅝	4.85 21-32	4.8665
France—franc	.0392½	.0392½	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1396	.1396	.139
Italy—lira	.0523⅝	.0523⅝	.0526
Germany—mark	.2380	.2381	.2381
Austria—schilling	.1408½	.1408⅜	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296¾	.0296¾	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2674	.2673½	.268
Finland—finn'rk	.0252	.0253	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129⅝	.0129⅝	.193
Holland—florin	.4026	.4026¼	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1753⅛	.1753¼	.1749
Norway—krone	.2674	.2674	.268
Poland—zloty	.1123	.1123	.1123
Port'gal—escudo	.0452	.0452	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059½	.0059½	.193
Spain—pesata	.1052½	.1047	.193
Sweden—krona	.2677½	.2678	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1938½	.1938¾	.193
Yugoslavia—dina	.0177	.0177	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2600	.3600	
Shanghai—tael	.3337½	.3400	*
India—rupee	.3600	.3600	.3650
Japan—yen	.4955	.4956	.4984
Phil Islands—peso	.4962½	.4962½	.50
Sts Silments—dol	.5625	.5625	.5678
South America			
Argentine—peso	.3123	.3137	.4345
Brazil—milreis	.0950	.0930	.1186
Chile—peso	.1316	.1316	.1212
Colombia—peso	.9062	.9062	.9737
Peru—pound	.2500	.2500	.40
Uruguay—peso	.7175	.7163½	1.0343
North America			
Canada—dollar	.99⅛	.99⅛	1.00

*Par unsettled.

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON
(Continued)

Men's and Boys' Outfitters Since 1862

JAS. T. MULLIN & SONS, INC.
6th and Market, Wilmington
A GREAT STORE IN A GREAT CITY

NORFOLK

HORNER'S
Cleaners and Dyers
Phone 22264 745 Raleigh Ave.

The J. Newton
FLORISTS
111 W. FREEMASON ST. Phone 24848
Member Florists' Telegraph Delivery

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POOLE'S PEWTER TRADE MARK
Makes a Lovely Gift
SCHWARZSCHILD'S
Silver—Jewelry
China—Glass
SECOND AT BROAD STREET

J. FRANK JONES
Interior Furnishings
4th at Grace Mad. 1245
Richmond, Va.

Goodrich Silvertown
Incorporated
2700 W. BROAD Dial 5-1795
A Scientific Service for Every Car
AIR CONTAINERS! Ask about them!
H. M. BURROUGHS, Manager

F. W. Dabney & Co.
(Broad at Fifth)
Shoes for the Entire Family
LAIRD-SCHOBER CO.
Shoes for Women

INSURANCE
All Lines
THE DAVENPORT INSURANCE CORPORATION
1115 E. Main Tel. Mad. 1735

Weiler Service Station
Amoco Gas
Allen Ave. at Broad Blvd. 4585

MOSMILLER—Florist
Richmond's Reliable Florist
115 E. Main Phones Mad. 1117-1118

BONCILLA BEAUTY SHOP
(HOTEL RICHMOND)
Permanent Waving Shampooing
Marcel Waving

COAL, COKE *and* WOOD
Sam'l H. Cottrell, & Son
1103 W. MARSHALL Dial-59133

Ocean Spray
CRANBERRY SAUCE
West End Market
119 N. Robinson Richmond
Dial 59149
Every Banking and Trust Service

The Central National Bank of Richmond
WM. H. SCHWARZSCHILD, Prest.

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Ran. 391
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

F. F. APT
FLORIST 218 N. Second
Phone Ran. 1617
Cut Flowers, Plants, etc.

RYDER
DRY CLEANING CO.
BLD. 6287 BLD. 6288
Virginia's PIONEER Dry Cleaners
Mrs. E. B. Menken, *Proprietor* H. F. Ryder, *Manager*

FLORIST
HAMMOND CO., Inc.
SECOND AND GRACE STS
MADISON 629 MADISON 630

Eclipse Laundry
1519 W. MAIN
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Westinghouse
Everything Electrical
W. H. JENKS
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Charming Guest Home
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Large Airy Rooms with or without Bath.
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Excellent Food at moderate prices

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Service to Your Home—Anywhere
"Parkway" Cleaners & Dyers
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ANNIVERSARY EVENT
20% reduction on all cleaning and dyeing during month of January

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MARINELLO BEAUTY PARLOR
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All branches of Beauty Culture. Realistic Permanent Waving.
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Millinery *and* Gowns
Remodeling Hats a Specialty
HEMSTITCHING
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Open Evenings

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THE BEST PLACE TO SHOP AFTER ALL
January Sales
prevail in all departments
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Buckingham & Flippin
Diamonds, Silverware and Jewelry of all kinds of the Best Make and Quality
REPAIR WORK A SPECIALTY
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ADAMS & COBBS
The "Sta-Kleen Store"
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Try Our Finished Family Service
Our Blanket Service Is Wonderful
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We have the famous ARCH PRESERVER SHOES in the latest styles
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Sales Now on
in many departments. Your opportunity to save.

DISTINCTIVE
Ready to Wear
For Women, Misses and Juniors
THE BROADWAY DEPARTMENT STORE
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Washington Avenue at 25th Street
Home of Mr. 4%

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Coal and Wood
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
Newport News Distilled Ice Co.

Broadway Shoe Store
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2916 WASHINGTON AVE.

Merchandise of Undisputed QUALITY
Toilet Goods—Candies—Stationery
at
FALCONER'S
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W. T. EUBANK
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
Agent A.B.C. Oil Burner
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BARCLAY & SONS
Jewelers
"Ye Waverly Gifte Shoppe"

VIRGINIA

RICHMOND
(Continued)

High Quality but Not High Priced
JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E. BROAD ST.
Men's Apparel
—Kuppenheimer Clothes
—Heywood Shoes
—Knox Hats
Women's Apparel
—Townfield and Goldex Tailored Wear.

HOFHEIMER'S
Reliable Shoes
PRICED MODERATELY
For the little tots and grown-ups.
Complete line of Gotham Gold Stripe Silk Stockings.
417 E. Broad St. & Broad at Third Sts.
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INCORPORATED
JEFFERSON ST. AT FRANKLIN ROAD
ROANOKE, VA.
Sharp Reductions Now on all Winter Coats and Dresses

Shopping Headquarters
For Style, Quality and Value
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Roanoke's Leading Department Store

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Correct Dress for Men
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Home of
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4% Paid on Savings

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CHARLESTON

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NU WAY
DRY CLEANING
Phone Cap. (13) Thirteen
"Unlucky for Dirt"

"FOOTWEAR"
D. Armstrong shoes for women, Simplex Flexies for children, Daniel Green Leisure Slippers for both are featured footwear in our shoe department.

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Charleston's Institutional Department Store
"Since 1884"

COYLE & RICHARDSON BEAUTY PARLOR
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Expert Service and Advice Pertaining to All Branches of Beauty Culture.
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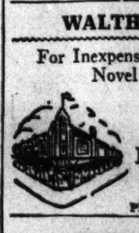

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.

Who: SIR HENRY TATE.

Where: England.

When: Nineteenth century.

Why famous: An English merchant who founded the National Gallery of British Art, commonly called the Tate Gallery. Born in Lancashire in the early part of the nineteenth century, he rose to be a powerful sugar merchant of Liverpool. Throughout much of the English-speaking world, "Tate's Cube Sugar" has been a term with which to conjure. In about the 1870's, at the time when his business was greatly expanded, Tate moved to London and there became known for his many deeds of public benevolence.

Already he had given a large sum of money to Liverpool University College and an even larger sum to several hospitals of the same city. In London Tate established four public libraries in a parish where they would be much appreciated, Lambeth. In the meanwhile he had been collecting gradually one of the finest private collections of modern paintings then to be found in England. This collection he offered to the nation, with a gift of money for the erection of a suitable building to house it, provided the Government was ready to provide the site. This splendid gift the Government accepted in 1892 and, five years later, a new gallery, a branch of the National Gallery, was opened on the site of the former Millbank Prison, near the Thames and not remote from Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament. No visitor to London would wisely omit to turn his steps in that direction.

For the Tate Gallery now contains many beautiful works in addition to the original 65 which came from the private collection of its founder. Admirers of the paintings of Turner will wish to visit the Turner Wing, which was presented to the nation by Sir Joseph Duveen; and a later wing, also presented by the same art dealer and connoisseur, for the housing of the works of modern foreign artists. Others will feel an eagerness to examine the Sargents, or the Rossettis, the G. F. Watts's, or the Edward Burne-Joneses. The central hall of the Gallery contains a bronze bust of Sir Henry Tate, the donor of the nucleus collection and of the building.

Odds and Ends

Best Seller

Last year's so-called "best seller" among the new books reached the total of 1,325,000, while the Bible continued to lead with 30,000,000 copies sold.

Italian Rice

Rice has been cultivated in Italy since the fifteenth century, and that country now leads Europe in the production of that cereal, 673,000 metric tons being raised last year.

Post Office Efficiency

At the New York Post Office, an average of 350,000 pieces of misdirected mail are handled daily; about 80,000 pieces of mail are received without any street address.

Round Trip to the Sun

The total gasoline consumption last year was more than 13,000,000,000 gallons, and computing an average of 15 miles to the gallon, more than 1000 motorists could have made a trip to the sun and back.

In Lighter Vein

The Three of Them

The following incident is reported by Mrs. A. M. G.:

"A little five-year-old girl was added to my class last Sunday, and when the lady who brought her introduced her to me she said: 'She was born in Egypt.'

"I thought no more about it, and when class work began, I told the little tots about Moses. The little newcomer said she had heard about Moses; and then, to interest her, I said, 'Moses was a Jew, but he was born in Egypt.'

"'Yes,' exclaimed the new child, 'all three of us were born in Egypt: my sister, and I, and Moses.'"

"Mythical Eleven"

Now that the choosing of all-star football teams is the order of the day, we nominate our own "mythical eleven," confident that it could reduce to wreckage any gridiron group that took the field against it. Here they are: Ends, Wallace Beery and Adolf Hitler; tackles, H. L. Mencken and Tom Heflin; guards, Babe Ruth and Paul Whiteman; center, Primo Carnera; quarterback, Benito Mussolini; halfbacks, Jack Dempsey and Gene Tunney; fullback, Strangler Lewis.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

Two Were Plenty

A well-known manufacturer tells the following story: "Whenever I see a toothpick I think of a dinner that was given in Rome in honor of two Turkish noblemen. I sat beside the younger of the noblemen. He glittered with gold embroidery and large diamonds, but, nevertheless, I pitied him sincerely, for he was strange to our table manners, and some of his errors were both ludicrous and painful.

"Toward the dinner's end a servant extended to the young man a plate of toothpicks. He waved the plate away, saying in a low voice: 'No, thank you; I have already eaten two of the things, and I really wish no more.'"

Out of His Line

"You must visit our town some time. It is famous for its natural beauties."

"Can't do it. That's out of my line."

"What do you mean?"

"I'm a cosmetics salesman."—*Chicago Daily News.*

Everything Swell

"Was Mildred's wedding a swell affair?"

"Positively! They even used puffed rice."

And So It Was

"I wonder whether Dad or Mother came out ahead at Christmas."

"Huh, the best Dad expected was a tie."

Passing Show

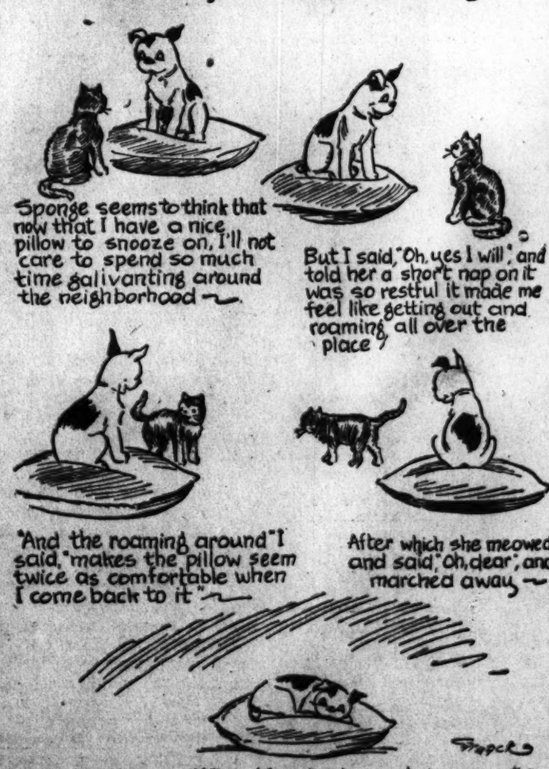
Sarcastic Foreman: "I say, 'ave you ever done any paintin' before?"

New Hand (from Labor Exchange): "Yes, rather—I've done some toppin' little water colors."

A Quotation for Today

THE nobler a soul is, the more objects of compassion it hath.—BACON

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Sponge seems to think that now that I have a nice pillow to snooze on, I'll not care to spend so much time gallivanting around the neighborhood—
But I said, "Oh, yes I will", and told her a short nap on it was so restful it made me feel like getting out and roaming all over the place
"And the roaming around" I said, "makes the pillow seem twice as comfortable when I come back to it"—
After which she meowed and said, "Oh, dear", and marched away—
And I thought to myself, "Wow! I certainly won that argument in a hurry!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours."

'Another's Good'

Santa Monica, Calif.

A MOTHER, left with a family to support, felt obliged to move from the little town where they had lived and make a home for her brood in a larger city, where work was more easily obtained.

Mack, the son of high school age, found work in a printing establishment. All of his small salary was gladly given to his mother each week, except a very little which was reserved for car fare and his own immediate needs.

Imagine, then, the joy of the entire family when one Saturday Mack came home with a dress, shoes and coat for his sister, younger than himself, who had not been fortunate in finding work.

Not only were the clothes practical but they were pretty enough to delight any girl. His little expense money had been carefully put aside for this purpose. But, happy as it made the sister, everyone could see that Mack himself was the happiest member of the little family that day, for he had found his own in the joy of another.

Protection

London

IT IS pleasant to see evidences that the lesser of God's creatures count on man as a channel for protection. An illustration of this was contained in a recent letter from R. E. C. to The Times:

"My daughter, working in my Yorkshire garden, was puzzled by the antics of a little wren which came fluttering about her, and as she walked down the path to the tank giving the water supply to the garden she found inside it a baby wren that had fallen in, and could not get out again; it was fluttering on the top of the water. It was not much bigger than a walnut. My daughter put her hand under it and it flew away all right, but the mother sat on the wall just above my daughter's head and poured out a torrent of song in gratitude."

What They Say

Not Without Its Lesson

"Economic depression has served to uncover a wealth of human kindness and consideration."—*Gov. Morgan F. Larson of New Jersey.*

Friendly Criticism

"The American is so afraid of being meticulous in his speech that he allows himself to become careless."—*George Arliss, actor.*

Especially in Jazz

"No matter what they say about 'nothing new under the sun,' it is always possible to invent something original." — *George Gershwin, composer.*

Advancement

"It is always through those who are unafraid to be different that advancement comes to human society."—*Raymond B. Fosdick, trustee, Rockefeller Foundation.*

Take the First Step

"If you believe in the Lord, He will do half the work—but the last half. He helps those who help themselves."—*Cyrus H. K. Curtis, publisher.*

Accidental

"I have no pride in what I've written. My books have all been disappointing to me. I think it was an accident I got the Nobel prize."—*Sinclair Lewis.*

Friends

"To me, life without horses, dogs, and other animal friends would be a poor thing."—*The Prince of Wales.*

A Word a Day

Passover

This name is applied to the feast celebrated by the Jews on the evening of the fourteenth day of the month of Nisan (seventh in the Jewish calendar). It was instituted in accordance with the account in Exodus 12, to commemorate the sparing of the Israelites in Egypt when their houses were *passed over* on the occasion of the smiting of the firstborn of the Egyptians. It will be recalled that the children of Israel marked their dwellings with the blood of a lamb.

Throughout the New Testament the word is used to translate the Greek πάσχα (pascha), "passover," which goes back to the Hebrew *pecach*, "exemption," from *pacach*, a primitive root meaning "to skip over, to spare." In the Old Testament the word is a rendering of *pecach*.

Pass'-o-ver is accented on the first syllable; sound *a* as in *ask* (not as in *hat*), *o* as in *old*, *e* as in *maker*.

"Now the first day of the feast of unleavened bread the disciples came to Jesus, saying unto him, Where wilt thou that we prepare for thee to eat the passover?" (Matthew 26: 17.)

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor.

Brevities

New York Times: An American endowment will make it possible for Professor Einstein to secure the services of a trained mathematician as his assistant. Offhand one would say that it is Einstein's readers who need the assistance.

Ohio State Journal: The Little Gray Home in the West has been repainted white and now has extra rooms for tourists.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Groupings in Europe

THE temptation to compose diplomatic diagrams of Europe is strong, and apparently all professional observers have succumbed at one time or another to that temptation. It is of course useful to have before us maps with one set of countries colored red and another set of countries colored blue. By simplifying the situation, these diagrams help us to understand the designs of diplomacy.

But, although helpful, this diagrammatic treatment of diplomacy may be misleading if it is not clearly explained that these groupings of nations are tentative, incomplete, and sometimes impossible. They are imaginary results of this or that nation's political desires. Diplomacy of the old kind would be too gloriously easy were it sufficient for a minister to conceive a bloc, for the bloc to be.

The diagrams put France, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania and Jugoslavia among the Blues—that is to say, those countries which have obtained what they want and are banded together to preserve their gains. The diagrams put Italy, Germany, Russia, Austria, Hungary, Albania, Bulgaria, Turkey and Greece—not to speak of Lithuania, which is hostile to Poland—among the Reds—that is to say, those countries which mean to upset the treaties, and are banded together in the hope of obtaining territory and political privileges that have been denied to them.

Such a clear-cut division makes the European problem comprehensible, but it does not indicate the score of problems within the general problem. There is hardly a single nation, either among the Blues or the Reds, which is really and indissolubly linked to another nation. Belgium has French affinities, but just now its Flemish population is trying to draw the country away from its military agreement with France. Poland with difficulty composed its differences with the Little Entente, and they are still latent. Czechoslovakia sentimentally belongs to the Blues, but economically may be drawn toward the Reds. The Little Entente itself has industrial and agricultural interests which make its rigid union difficult, and bring Hungary, a Red, into coöperation with Rumania, a Blue.

The same process of showing that these European blocs are not so crystallized as is often supposed can be applied to the Reds. In the ultimate resort, what common measure is there between Russia, on one side, and Germany and Italy on the other? Even as between Germany and Italy, the adumbrated alliance will hardly stand the test of the most superficial examination. Turkey is not likely to interest itself in European quarrels from which it could derive no advantage. Greece, in endeavoring to forget old disputes, and even to form a Balkanic union, is determined not to be the plaything of any great power; and if it comes to a friendly agreement with Bulgaria, it will certainly not be for the purpose of provoking Jugoslavia.

In short, the diagrammatic treatment of European diplomacy is helpful as indicating tendencies, but unhelpful as denoting realities. These projected alignments were pointed out in these columns long before it became the fashion to see Europe as separated into two camps; but always with the proviso that the blocs existed purely as projects, and had little solid substance. Now that it is the mode to regard them as definitely achieved, rigid and permanent, it becomes a duty to submit that they exist only potentially, and that, though they present dangerous possibilities, these are not likely to be realized.

The Voice of the Cosmic Drama

BILLIONS of miles away, atoms are doing strange things which men cannot persuade them to do on earth. No one knows just where this elemental drama is being enacted, but the voices of the performers are clearly discernible in the form of cosmic rays. And now comes a possible clue by which physicist and astronomer may decide whether cosmic rays originate in the frigid vastness of interstellar space or in the terrific heat and pressure of the stars themselves.

In Vienna, Prof. V. F. Hess has announced his discovery of a "cosmic ultraradiation" capable of penetrating eighty inches of lead with loss of only half of its intensity. It is apparent that his independent research has paralleled the cosmic ray discoveries of Dr. R. A. Millikan and his colleagues, who have found some rays so short that they will penetrate more than 190 inches of lead.

But the Viennese announcement contains one phrase which, if correctly quoted, embodies a fresh approach to the source of cosmic radiation. It is that the intensity of Dr. Hess's rays depends upon sidereal time. In the Millikan experiments, it was reasoned that, if cosmic rays came from the stars, they should be more intense when the great star clusters of the Milky Way were overhead than when comparatively open constellations are at the zenith. But no variation was found, which added to the evidence that the radiation came from interstellar space rather than from the stars. Now Professor Hess's conclusion that the intensity of the rays varies with the apparent revolution of the stellar sphere may affect the existing theories.

Definite knowledge of the source of cosmic rays is one of the first requirements to enable physicists to explain how hydrogen atoms may be combined into helium, oxygen, silicon and iron. It is believed to be the energy released through these "mergers" which is detected on the earth in the form of cosmic rays. By devices which measure the absorption effect of the atmosphere on these rays, Dr. Millikan already promises important contributions to meteorology. The uses of this radiation promise to transcend the applications of the X-ray and radium, once its potentialities are fully understood.

The Real Curtailer of Liberty

ARGUERS for nullification of the Volstead Act or for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment talk much of the infringement of the rights of those who desire to sell or drink intoxicating liquors. Thousands of columns of print, battalions of paid and volunteer platform speakers, and soap-box orators galore have reiterated this claim so long and so often that more than a few sincere supporters of prohibition have been beguiled by the persuasive power of much eloquence—wet or merely moist. As a matter of fact, the very reverse is the truth, for the great trespasser on human rights is alcoholic drink.

Ask the worker's wife who, in pre-prohibition days, dreaded instead of welcomed pay day, knowing it meant a befuddled husband, most of whose wages had dissolved in drink. Question the young man or woman whose early hope of a cherished education was frustrated because a well-meaning but too social father was forever unable to say no. They know that the great trespasser on human rights is alcoholic drink.

Ask the wardens of prisons and the heads of institutions for the insane, Salvation Army officers, and Bowery social workers what produces the derelict and the down-and-out. They also know that the great trespasser on human rights is alcoholic drink.

What has this to do with the right or the wrong of bringing back the legalized sale of intoxicating drink? With the industriously circulated statement that prohibition is a failure? In a word, what has it to do with that much-talked-of and talked-to personage—the man in the street, a bit confused, perhaps, by the stream of wet argument poured out by the newspapers he reads and the movies to which he takes his wife and children? Just this, that whether prohibition works 100 per cent, or 50 per cent, or maybe only 30 per cent, it is for him—that man in the street—to decide whether we will give it the fair trial it never has had, or expose his children to this:

SOAKING WET WELCOME
AWAITS HUB NEW YEAR

which fair promise was blazoned full across the front page of a Boston newspaper on the first New Year's Eve following repeal of Massachusetts' state enforcement act.

What does this "ordinary man" think of such a promise? Or of its fulfillment as recorded in a morning-after headline:

7 DEAD, SCORES
HURT, IS TRAGIC
NEW YEAR TOLL

amplified by the statement that "Drunk Arrests Set New Record"? Does he welcome the effects of relaxing the effort to hold alcohol's tyranny in check?

Does he really want his children to learn, through sad experience, that the great trespasser on human rights is alcoholic drink?

India's Hindu-Moslem Question

NEWS from London indicates that Hindu-Moslem differences which have been holding up the Round Table Conference are on the road to settlement. They constitute a thorny problem, but even if complete adjustment is not immediately attained they need not prove a permanent or insuperable bar to progress toward the ideal of Indian freedom that is in view.

These differences center around the question of how Moslems should be elected. To understand the situation it is necessary to look back into the past. Before the Normans invaded England, Muhammadans from Afghanistan were raiding a Hindu India. Moslem rule over the great plains of Hindustan was consolidated in the sixteenth century when the Mogul Emperor, Baber, established a permanent government at Delhi. The famous Moslem rulers, Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jehan, and Aurungzes, followed.

It was not until early in the eighteenth century that the Hindus first began to get back their own. The Mahrattas, members of a great Hindu family, then became dominant in the south and the Sikhs in the north. Later when these races gave place to the British another process commenced. Economic conditions operated continuously against the Muhammadans and made them dependent upon artificial arrangements to "pull their weight" in the legislatures and government services.

The Muhammadans today are as desirous as are the Hindus to see India free. But they fear they would disappear themselves as a political power in any self-governing state if the electoral scales ceased to be weighted in their favor. This accounts for the tenacity with which they cling to the existing system of communal franchise whereby they are elected to legislative bodies by constituencies made up exclusively of their own co-religionists.

The Hindu's position is different. Outnumbering the Muhammadans by three to one in the general community, and possessing a higher standard of education, they ask only an open field in the elections. They also attach enormous importance to the abolition of communal electorates. Their view is that unless this be done it will be impossible to bring into existence the united Indian nation for which they hope.

Complete self-government is impossible so long as one section of the new nation has to be protected artificially against another. The electoral question, however, is not the only obstacle. True autonomy must also remain impossible so long as alien troops have to be retained, as at present, to guard the frontiers and maintain internal peace. It is reasonable to look forward to a time when both these bars to complete self-determination can be removed. The way to get rid of them is to set up conditions which will render their continuance unnecessary. The new Constitution now under construction is being framed with this in view.

Advance will be surer if it takes place naturally than if the pace is forced beyond the point where good will and freedom of choice can be maintained. The door to unification of electorates must be kept open, just as the way must be made smooth for Indians eventually to take over their own defense. Meanwhile, the new Constitution can be operated without changing the system under which Muhammadans hitherto have been elected. Apparently the Hindus are now ready to accept this as a temporary arrangement.

That trusted and experienced Hindu statesman, the Maharaja of Burdwan, has been quite right in commending this system for use in the early stages of the new Constitution. "It will be wise," the Maharaja says sagely, "for the two brothers, the Hindu and the Muhammadan, to have each his separate household under the common patrimony." Differences ineradicable by direct action may thus become effaced by time without preventing self-government from functioning and developing until it becomes complete.

Joffre

WHILE abolition of war is among the principal preoccupations of the world today, that objective should not cause us to withhold our meed of admiration from those who calmly and courageously fulfilled the functions which devolved upon them in the World War. Credit goes unstintedly to Marshal Joffre, strengthened by the fact that he refused to allow his ambition to transcend his purely military rôle. Having played his part as a soldier, he modestly shrank from public gaze.

He had no political or diplomatic theories to put forward in peacemaking. He eschewed controversy, accepting the decisions of civilian authorities without demur. Rarely has a successful general so consistently avoided the limelight.

Yet those who by their situation were brought into contact with the war chiefs cannot doubt that if Joffre did not accomplish the final act which ended the war he accomplished the decisive act which made possible the subsequent triumph of his successors. In those anxious days of the swift German march on Paris, Joffre retained his confidence, retreated in good order when it was necessary to retreat, and then swung his whole line into position of solid resistance at precisely the right moment.

It would be difficult to discover a finer example of sang-froid, of methodical execution of plans, of imperturbability in adverse circumstances. His responsibility was enormous, but he bore it with extraordinary mastery. He it was who with sure eye picked out such chiefs as Foch, Pétain and Weygand, and he without hesitation dismissed incompetent officers.

Unquestionably, General Gallieni, the military governor of Paris, delivered a crushing blow when he threw on the flank of von Kluck the forces of General Maunoury, but the Paris army was only a single element on an immense front which stretched to Nancy, and which Joffre alone maneuvered.

It required governmental pressure to induce him to describe the operation as a victory, and later, when he appeared before a commission, he declared with genuine modesty, "I have no amour propre of the author. What does it matter who won the Battle of the Marne provided it was won?"

France was fortunate in possessing three generals of exceptional ability: First, Joffre, whom no apparent disaster could move; second, Pétain, who in the threatened mutinies of 1917 displayed firmness tempered with an indulgent understanding of the soldiers; third, Foch, resolute, audacious, impetuous. Each came in his turn when his peculiar qualities were needed. But perhaps the best loved of them all was the most retiring.

Much as war is to be deprecated and much as its glorification is to be shunned, it would be unjust not to pay tribute to men who did their duty unfalteringly, quietly, confidently. And of such men who after the war preferred silence to polemics and dignified obscurity to ambitious preëminence, Marshal Joffre offered the most notable pattern.

Music in the Bank

FROM a small town in Texas comes a story of how a "run" on a bank, based on unwarranted rumors of impending insolvency, was transformed in a few swift moments into an occasion of jollification.

The news that depositors, aroused by careless talk and panicky forebodings, proposed to march to the bank in a group to demand their funds prompted the officials to arrange a little surprise. A fine orchestra was engaged, and stationed behind flowers and palms; the employees of the bank became a large reception committee. When the depositors arrived at the counting room of the bank they were greeted with a rousing melody and the smiles and friendly talk of president, cashier, tellers, even the office boys. Questions on the actual condition of the bank were answered frankly, assurances being given that there was no reason for fear or alarm. What might have been a financial disaster turned out to be a gala event, made bright by stirring music and an atmosphere of candor and good cheer.

Depression is generally the result of a bogey man erected by an imagination too intent upon accepting illusions for plain facts. What many an industry needs is to strike up the band, and then go valiantly ahead down the road, with banners flying and a gay song ringing clear. A dirge never yet put confidence and courage into marching feet.

Editorial Notes

When the New York World—long recognized as a wet paper—expresses the opinion that the chance of Judge Clark's recent opinion on the validity of the Eighteenth Amendment "being upheld by the Supreme Court seems to us as small as one in twenty billion," the chance must be pretty slim.

Alaska keeps right on upsetting general opinion about northern climate. Juneau was two degrees warmer than New Orleans on December 24. Don't be surprised to read some such slogan as "Come to Alaska for the winter and cut down your coal bills."

One way to prevent crowded prisons from becoming schools for crime is to erect larger jails; a better one is to increase enrollment in efficient schools.

And how about resolving not to break any of your "resolves"?

Beneath the Surface of Spain's Revolt

By MALLORY BROWNE

THE recent revolutionary uprisings in Spain have drawn attention to the political situation in a country which until a decade or so ago was conspicuous in world news chiefly by its absence. Though the revolt of the garrison at Jaca was quickly put down, there are competent observers of European affairs who feel that, before the elections scheduled for next spring, the republican movement will again be heard from more decisively. Anyway, Spain is passing through a crisis which probably will determine the monarchy's immediate destiny.

What are the underlying forces of this social and political unrest? What are the people of Spain thinking? Answers are not to be found in news dispatches concerned only with surface events or in censored political articles.

In the deep-rooted national characteristics of the Spanish people, and especially in the words of Spain's leading thinkers, the key to the situation must be sought.

A favorite expression of the Spaniard, which evinces a dominant Spanish trait, is, "Del Rey abajo ninguno." The title of a famous play, it expresses dramatically the democratic feeling inherent in every Spaniard, from the grandest duke to the lowliest beggar. For it means that, with the single exception of the King, all Spaniards are equal. Every Spanish "caballero"—and there is no Spaniard who does not in his heart consider himself a "caballero"—actually feels that he is the equal in every way of all other gentlemen.

So vital a thing is this feeling of equality that Spain has been socially, though not politically, a democratic nation. So long as their individual rights were not infringed—so long as the King, or any other "buen caballero," respected their inviolate right of self-expression, Spaniards had no quarrel with him whatever.

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For individuality, as much as, if not more than, democracy, is distinctly, even excessively, a Spanish trait. Salvador de Madariaga, author of "Englishman, Frenchman, Spaniard," says of his countrymen, "The predominating, nay, the only factor, is the individual. The Spaniard is therefore the very opposite of gregarious."

The democracy of the Spaniard, then, accompanied and molded as it is by this intense individuality, is very far from being communistic or even socialistic in its nature. It is so much the reverse as to be unsocial.

When King Alfonso set aside the Constitution in 1923 by appointing Primo de Rivera Dictator, shortly before the historically sacroscant Cortes was to meet, he was violating the rights which every Spanish caballero held to be inviolably his. The King's action was a direct affront to "el honor." This traditional "honor" is something very real to the Spaniard. It does not mean the English "honor"—it is quite untranslatable. Señor Madariaga defines it as the setting up of a subjective law of conduct above all objective or social laws.

Possibly from the King himself Spain would have passively accepted almost any drastic measures; but for him to call in someone else, no better than any caballero, was another matter.

Many other elements of the national character also affect the present situation. If one were to seek a single broad term which would be descriptive of the Spanish temperament, it would be "contrasts." Señor Madariaga writes: "The Spanish character abounds in conflicting tendencies. It is hard and human; it is resigned and rebellious; it is energetic and indolent."

Indifference, laziness, passivity, egotism, he says, are Spanish traits. "Then, suddenly, all the sleeping energy slowly accumulated will discharge itself at once. In such cases, we are in the presence of another phenomenon well known in the Spaniard: the exceptional achievement." Spanish history amply confirms this statement: the expulsion of the Moors, the conquest of America, the check of Napoleon, are examples.

* * *

Spain's governmental difficulties are by no means new. Almost exactly a century ago one of the greatest Spanish essayists and satirists, Mariano José de Larra, wrote thus concerning the corruption of bureaucracy in Spain and the utter depravity of the system of "caciquismo"—political bossism:

> We here (in Madrid) have no slightest basis of hope until all realize the imperative necessity of no longer bleeding this country already impoverished with extortion; until my compatriots have achieved a moderate viewpoint, a unified and prudent plan of campaign, less egotism, less fear, less party politics, less laziness and procrastination—until we have, finally, a true desire to be really happy.

Larra's utterances are become almost Scripture to the intellectuals of today who have been laboring for a score or more of years to arouse in the Spanish "pueblo" (masses) those same qualities of thought. And unquestionably the recent revolutionary manifestations are largely the result of the slow but thorough penetration and leavening of their ideas.

For the real revolution in Spain is more than simply a question of whether the nation shall be, nominally, monarchy or democracy. It is one of whether the great body of the Spanish people has become sufficiently stirred by the ferment of new ideas to overthrow the grasping crowd of corrupt political bosses—caciques—and bureaucrats who for more than a hundred years have been the actual governors of Spain.

One of the first of the intellectual leaders is the picturesque Basque, Miguel de Unamuno, whose outspoken denunciations of the dictatorship consigned him to exile during Primo de Rivera's régime. He holds that the great need of Spain is "espontaneidad, juventud"—spontaneity and youth. In all other countries there appear in the national skies, he says, "new stars shining out above and giving light to the masses; not so in Spain, where the spirit of the Inquisition and senile formalism choke all manifestations of youth—of intellectual and moral vivacity." To awaken, Spain must "fling wide its windows and let the windstorms and freshening showers of European civilization thoroughly ventilate the fatherland."

* * *

Actually, Unamuno is too typically Spanish—too emotional—to be an "intellectual." José Ortega y Gasset, however, is one; he is, in fact, just such an "Español Europeizada" as Unamuno demanded. He is also editor of one of the leading Spanish journals.

In a long essay entitled, "España Invertebrada"—"Spineless Spain"—Ortega y Gasset has clearly set forth his ideas. Recalling that Alfonso's real title is not King of Spain, but "Rey de Las Españas," he points out that originally Spain was not one but many, and that when the unification of Spain was achieved under Fernando and Isabella, each province or kingdom had its rôle to play in expelling the Moors and establishing an empire.

Thus, he explains, when there is no longer a common project, there arises a sort of separatism or regionalism, which he terms "particularismo"—the manifestation of disintegration. Each group ceases to feel itself a vital part of the whole, and in consequence ceases to share the feelings of the rest.

Particularism, Ortega says, not only includes the separatism of regions; it obtains also in the various social classes and groups in Spain, and even in each individual. In this broad sense he defines the term as "that state of mind in which we believe we do not have to take into account anyone else." And he adds, "Each Spaniard establishes himself as a separate directing individuality."

* * *

One result is that there have been very few—almost no—outstanding leaders in Spain. For, Ortega says, the Spaniard not only refuses to be led, but cannot bear to see a potential leader emerge and rise above him. Thus those who have found their way into public office are seldom those who should be there because of their ability to lead. And not until Spain has suffered enough from these faults and their consequent ills of misgovernment and disintegration, will there come a solution, in the form . . .

In the form of precisely what is occurring today!

Another leading Spanish thinker has expressed it thus:

> The day when there are in the various capitals of Spain men of talent and prestige who study the true interests and aspirations of their own regions, and fuse them into one national plan, these corrupt and abortive cabinets with which we are governed today will cease to exist, and we shall have entered upon political reality.

Has that day come? Has Spain suffered enough from its "undisciplined individualism" to begin to coöperate in building a new national unity—whether under a new form or under the old democratic monarchy? Can it be that there will emerge from the present situation in Spain a new ideal in government which, while preserving the best of the Spaniard's inherent individualism, will yet build on his essentially democratic nature a truly democratic state? And finally, will such a project serve to unify again the many "kingdoms" of Spain?

Notes From New Delhi

NEW DELHI

NEW though the buildings of New Delhi are in point of time, in phases of art they are linked up with the past. To walk through Government House is to pass through halls and chambers that might be Holyrood, Edinburgh; and to see the long vistas of lawns and gardens that open up from tall and stately windows is to envisage scenes that might be Hampton Court, London. Yet, permeating everything are the all-pervading characteristics of the East. One great gallery is unroofed, and is open to the night and the stars—an idea that thrusts upon the participants in great state affairs the sense of the immensity of universal things beyond. But while the East is constantly remembered in Government House, the West is equally obtrusive. Indians in brilliant uniforms of red and gold move silently about the marble corridors, but it is a Gordon Highlander, in tartan and khaki, who marches along his beat in the courtyard below. While ideas of Mogul emperors are ever arising in the spacious splendor which marks the place, the thoughts are just as suddenly sent off to Edinburgh Castle or Buckingham Palace.

Old-Time Art in the New City

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There is in one of the bazaars of Delhi a shop with a sign intimating that its owner has purveyed goods to His Majesty the King Emperor. The proprietor of this shop may be seen any day squatting in a corner among his silks and Oriental goods, or recording on long sheets of paper the business transactions he is negotiating with London, Paris and New York. There is nothing in the air of the establishment to indicate that its owner could at any moment sign a check for £20,000 that would be honored at sight in any of the European capitals; indeed, if the shop gives any impression at all, it is that the proprietor would be most unlikely to be in a position to do any such thing. Yet a talk with this Hindu reveals that among his customers are people whose names are household words in Great Britain and the United States. A glimpse of his ledgers, kept in the apparently cryptic signs of Hindustani, is like a perusal of Who's Who. The cloth of gold emanating from this crude shop in Delhi may be seen a few weeks later on the shoulders of a society leader in the stalls of a London theater; or the tiny image which the dealer has obtained from some villager excavating in the Indus Valley finally reaches a well-known collector in Chicago.

A Shopkeeper and His Clientele

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One of the most interesting and significant sights to be seen in the Kudsia Garden, just outside the Kashmir Gate, Delhi, is that of the students walking under the groves of trees, studying their lessons. Wherever the visitor turns in India he invariably meets this picture of students busy at work, frequently reading aloud while they saunter about, but always conscientiously studying. The Indian student is distinguished for his ability to concentrate, although he has a tendency to absorb his studies somewhat mechanically.

Students Always Busy at Work

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Wants and Work

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A letter you published in the Monitor some time ago moves me to ask: Why this assumption that "there is no work for them to do"? One would think while listening to current remarks that the United States Government had combed the forty-eight states for work and proved that there is nothing left to do but plant posies along the roads!

Why not ask some of the unemployed what they want to eat and to wear and to occupy and to enjoy? Has any government fact-finding commission proved that they are in need of none of these things? If not, what right have we to assume that "there is no work for them to do"? And if the Government must do anything for these unfortunates, why should it not provide the means necessary to allow them to do the work necessary to make the things they want?

If their wants are going to provide employment, why are they not entitled to that employment themselves? What kind of a democracy is this if certain classes are to be told that they have no right to make the things they want, that only other favored classes have this right, and that they must confine themselves to road work in order not to disturb by their competition the privilege of more fortunate persons to do all the honorable work? N. J. NOBLE.

Lethbridge, Alta.